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Mayor Lyons Indicted; Setup of R. A. F. Altered; Navy Cuts Entrance Age

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 18, 1940

In New England: Cambridge Mayor Indicted

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass. was indicted today by a Middlesex County Grand Jury on two counts charging him with conspiracy to solicit and accept a bribe. [Details: Page 9.]

The 500th anniversary of printing from movable type was marked by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in Boston today as a feature of a State-wide week-long celebration of the occasion. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Boston's 1941 City budget will be submitted to the City Council by Jan. 15 and should be "somewhat lower than this year," Mayor Tobin announced. [Details: Page 9.]

New England was selected for the 1941 convention of the National Grange but as customary the convention postponed naming the city. Boston was prominently mentioned in early discussions.

The College Club of Boston, said to be the oldest club for college women in the country, marked its 50th anniversary today. [Details and pictures: Page 10.]

War Summary: R. A. F. Attaches Unit to Army

Britain's R. A. F. altered its setup, establishing a separate unit attached to the Army. The Air Force command was shifted, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding being replaced by Air Vice Marshal W. S. Douglas. Sir Hugh is being sent to the United States on an aircraft production mission. [Details: Page 5.]

Heavy R. A. F. attacks on Germany's rich industrial Ruhr region climaxed a series of week-end raids which struck with renewed intensity at the much bombed port of Hamburg. [Details: Page 5.]

Attacks on England were described as not of the heaviest type, and damage and casualties were expected to be few. [Details Page 5.]

Civilian fatalities resulting from the German air bombardment of Coventry were officially placed at 250.

The damaged tanker San Marina pulled into a British port, accounting for 34 of 38 vessels in a convoy which the Germans claimed had been entirely destroyed in Mid-Atlantic.

In Washington: Navy Lowers Enlistment Age

The Navy lowered from 18 to 17 years the minimum age for enlistments. Those between 17 and 18 would be accepted for service until their twenty-first birthday, with consent of parent or guardian. Older recruits must sign up for six years. Youths of 17 were accepted during the World War and in several subsequent periods, according to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

The Labor Department reported that its conciliation service disposed of 507 "situations" last month, of which 318 were strikes, threatened strikes or lockouts. The strikes or threats of controversy involved 145,851 workers.

The Justice Department is seeking to avoid a last-minute rush of aliens to register at post offices during the busy Christmas mailing season. All must register by Dec. 26. By last Friday, 81 per cent of the 3,600,000 non-citizens estimated to be in this country had registered.

The Supreme Court among several actions today refused to enjoin an American Federation of Labor affiliate from picketing Chicago stores selling milk produced in another State. [Details: Page 3.]

The defense program will absorb about a quarter of the unemployed during the course of the coming year, according to the widest consensus among officials and economists here surveying the effect of the program on the unemployment problem. [Details: Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt returned from a cruise on the yacht Potomac; guests included Harry L. Hopkins, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, and Postmaster General and Mrs. Frank C. Walker.

The Civil Aeronautics Board said it would revoke the pilot certificate of students "found to have carried passengers, with or without pay."

The National Conference of Christians and Jews announced it will present a citation to Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes on Dec. 17, in recognition of his contribution toward improvement of human relations.

The Senate Commerce Committee approved unanimously today the nomination of Representative J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico to be a member of the Maritime Commission. Mr. Dempsey would succeed Henry A. Wiley, retired.

Chilean Popular Front Wins Senate Victory

Santiago, Chile (AP)—The Popular Front Government scored a triumph in a hard-fought Senatorial election watched closely to see whether the Front had lost any votes through the opposition of a rebellious Socialist faction. The Interior Ministry announced that the candidate for Senate from Valparaiso and Aconcagua Provinces, Aurelio Cruzat, received 28,638 votes to 24,418 for his Conservative opponent, Benjamin Matte, and 1,010 for Deputy Cesar Godoy, who withdrew from the Front to form his own Socialist Workers party.

Bermuda House to Learn U. S. Base Sites

Hamilton, Bermuda (AP)—The Bermuda House of Assembly will be informed today of the location of projected United States air and naval bases in the Islands, official sources said. The United States Air, Navy and Army Engineers Departments have already established offices in St. George, old Bermuda capital.

In Africa: Italians Claim Attack on Cruiser

Torpedo attack on a British cruiser of the Leander (7,000 tons) type at the entrance of Alexandria harbor was reported by the Italian High Command, without, however, specifying the damage.

Italian bombers were stated to have raided port works at Suda (Crete). Other raids were reported at various points in North Africa, where a moving freight train was said to have been struck.

British attack on Mogadiscio, main port of Italian Somaliland, was reported, naval bombardment having done considerable damage to shipping lying in the port.

Surrender of Port Gentil to the army of Gen. Charles de Gaulle completed the conversion of Gabon. [Details: Page 1.]

Diplomatic Front: Axis Summons Serrano Suner

Spain's Foreign Minister conferred with the German Reichsführer and the Italian Foreign Minister today at Herr Hitler's retreat in the Bavarian Mountains amid reports that the Axis was planning military moves in Spain and Bulgaria. [Details: Page 4.]

Hitler-Molotoff conversations continued a subject of diplomatic conjecture. Bern dispatches indicated that Germany may have demanded a free hand in the Near East in "partial payment" for Germany's withdrawal of troops from Finland. [Details: Page 5.]

Greco-Italian War: Koritsa Reported Afire

Greek attacks were reported so heavy that they forced the Italians to withdraw from Koritsa, Albania's only industrial city. Koritsa was reported to have been set on fire by the retreating force. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

Warfare in Albania was reported changing from a war of movement among the mountains to the static type of fighting.

British sources stated that 600 Italian troops and 130 tanks had crossed the Yugoslav frontier from Greece and surrendered to the authorities during the night.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, Nov. 18, 1940

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	2	Weather	9
Christian Science Services on Radio	2	Radio Timetable	10
National Grange Convention	6	Sports Pages	12-13
The Children's Page	7	Local Arts and Theater Page	14
The Home Forum	8	Entertainment Timetable	14
"What we most need" (With Spanish Translation)		Financial Pages	15-16-17
Boston and New England News	9-10-11	Daily Features Page	19
		Editorials	20

Lewis Quits As C.I.O. Head; Gets Ovation

Fulfills campaign vow in case Roosevelt won; calls for strength and unity in Labor's ranks.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 18—In the same convention hall in which the Congress of Industrial Organizations split from the parent American Federation of Labor five years ago, John L. Lewis, in a dramatic scene today, announced his retirement and bade farewell.

Rarely has an American labor convention seen such intensity, and the drama steadily heightened with every minute until it culminated in the emotional farewell address.

Mr. Lewis carried out his pledge made Oct. 25 in the presidential campaign to accept the re-election of President Roosevelt as a vote of no confidence.

He spoke extemporaneously today. His speech followed a 43-minute ovation that showed the fissure in C. I. O. ranks even as it applauded him, for leading unions abstained from the tumultuous scenes reminiscent of a political convention.

Mr. Lewis held friend and foe alike as he slowly delivered his farewell, using all his well-known mannerism and winding up with a slashing, blistering attack on the "damnable labor bickering" in the New York C. I. O., alleged misrepresentation of labor in the press, and on William Green, A. F. of L. head.

Keep Alive and Strong

"Keep your organizations alive and strong," he admonished his colleagues, "you represent the common people who, without you, are inarticulate."

"Keep leadership unified. Do not be like a Central American army with 40 generals and one private."

"You may like my sentiments or you may not," he said at one point. "I don't care."

"I have served you according to my light and my understanding. I have been doing that for a long time and I don't think I shall change."

"Your cheers do not enthuse me very much, and your curses discourage me not at all."

"When you hired me, I was something of a man. When I leave you in a day or two I still—in my own mind—am something of a man."

"Thank you my friends," he declared, as cheers burst out, "thank you for the reception you gave me. Thank you for listening to me and for the honors bestowed on me.

"In the fullness of time I hope you may come to believe at least

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Labor unity, Green says, rests on elimination of Lewis: Page 6.

Nation's First Soldier in the Conscript Army

By a Staff Photographer

John Edward Lawton of Everett, Mass., a Volunteer

Registering at the South Armory on Irvington Street, Back Bay, he is declared to be the first citizen to be mustered into service under the Selective Service Act which will enroll 800,000. Sergt. Joseph Block does the registering. Inset: Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding general of the First Corps Area (New England), who was on hand to congratulate Private Lawton.

Boston Musters In First Man In Great New Conscript Army

The first soldier in the 800,000 men to be enrolled in the Regular Army under the Nation's conscription program was a volunteer.

Mustered into service today, he came from New England, land of the Minute Men.

He is John Edward Lawton, of Everett, Mass., a volunteer; age, 21; single; occupation, unemployed.

He registered for duty at 8:20 a. m. at the South Armory on Irvington Street, in Boston's Back Bay. At 9:40 his examination was completed. An hour later he was receiving congratulations as probably the Nation's first new soldier under the conscription program from Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commander of the first corps area, New England.

As the General shook his hand the young man grinned. "Boy, isn't that something," he said.

Lawton was among the first batch of recruits drawn by the Nation in its first peace-time draft to be inducted into the United States Army. He was the first, too, of the 254 draftees which New England will furnish by Dec. 1.

While other sections of the Nation were registering their quotas of draftees today, New England's men were the first to be mustered, due to the difference in time zones between the East, the Middle West and the Far West.

Induction of draftees for the new training program got under way an hour later in Chicago and later still on the Pacific Coast.

As Lawton and others from Boston were getting ready to start for Camp Devens from the North Station this afternoon, War Department spokesmen in Washington disclosed that instead of the original estimate of 30,000 to be

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Pole and a Finn Fill Draft Quota

By the Associated Press

Maynard, Mass., Nov. 18

A Polish youth and a Finn filled Maynard's draft quota today. Benjamin Sofka told the Draft Board he offered his services because of appreciation of what this country has done for his Polish parents. Veli Kangas, Finnish citizen, told the board he felt it was his duty to volunteer.

Congress Faces Fight Against Adjournment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Congress met today to conduct business for the first time in many weeks, and the immediate request of the Administration's legislative leaders was for adjournment for the rest of the year.

Adjournment will not be permitted without a determined struggle by all Republicans in both houses, and a number of Democrats. Behind this opposition to another six-week absence of Congress from Washington lies significant issues which have not yet come clearly into the open.

All of these issues are intimately and urgently tied into defense and they are these:

It can authoritatively be stated that the War and Navy Departments will require an increase of $6,000,000,000 in the preparedness program just as quickly as possible. Without this appropriation by Congress the proposed new fleet of 12,000 long-range bombers, the unauthorized portion of the Army's mobilization program, and the development of the new Atlantic air and naval bases cannot go forward. Delayed appropriation, it is pointed out, means delayed defense.

Peril to Civil Service

The high qualifications of American defense must not be let down by low qualifications for the Government's civil workers. That is the issue behind the urgency of the Ramspeck civil service bill which runs the risk of being tossed away if adjournment is pressed.

The early addition of $6,000,000,000 to the defense program will lift total appropriations to $23,000,000,000 and this outlay requires a thorough review of the whole Federal tax picture. The Secretary of the Treasury has indicated that Congress will need to increase the debt limit by $20,000,000,000 right soon. It is generally recognized, however, that borrowing alone cannot be relied upon to finance defense, and that tax revision is immediately necessary as one step to forestall inflation. Congress alone can initiate such tax revision.

Pressure for the enactment of the Logan-Walter bill is being led by two Democrats, Senators William H. King of Utah and Edward R. Burke of Nebraska. The measure would provide for court reviews of all rules and regulations of quasi-judicial Federal agencies.

Huge Cost of Defense

The United States Government is in the process of building a "total defense" against the threat of "total war," and it is apparent that it is going to cost huge sums. The $6,000,000,000 required in the near future will not be the total requests to go to Congress during the coming session. It represents an immediate need. It is required for military running expenses to pay, feed, clothe and house the expanding army; it is required for the continuation of the existing defense program with particular reference to naval construction; it will be required to carry forward the air force projects; it will be re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

British Tighten Hold on Mediterranean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 18—A more optimistic outlook for the next phase of the British struggle for continued control of the Mediterranean is felt here as a result of three important developments:

1. Further gains of the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the surrender of Port Gentil, second town of Gabon, French Equatorial Africa.

2. Arrival here of Gen. Georges Catroux, former Governor General of French Indo-China who has joined the Free French movement.

3. Continued military successes of the Greeks in driving the Italians completely out of Greece and forcing the withdrawal from Koritsa.

Although the latest achievement of General de Gaulle's army in Equatorial Africa is obviously not spectacular, it nevertheless is part of a steady advance. It completes the conversion of Gabon.

Extension of Movement

General Catroux brought with him an air of marked optimism. The exact nature of his mission in the Middle East was not made known, although it probably will be concerned with further efforts to extend the Free French movement in French colonies and possessions.

It is significant that one Egyptian newspaper published alongside the announcement of the arrival of General Catroux, an appeal to Gen. Maxime Weygand who is now in North Africa. The article tacitly taking into consideration recent rumors concerning relations between General Weygand and his government in Vichy, appealed to General Weygand to remain outside France and rally the French Empire to fight for freedom in the spirit of Marshal Foch's injunction, "If France is ever in danger, send for Weygand."

Still another promising aspect of the situation in the Middle East is the reaction in Egypt to recent British successes in this area.

Egypt's Government, now being reconstituted following the passing on of the former Premier, Hassan Sabry Pasha, is now more certain than ever to be influenced by the pro-British attitude which these victories has brought.

Italy "Bottled Up"

The Egyptian press even goes so far as to declare that Premier Mussolini is placing his newly founded East African Empire in pawn and making the Mediterranean a "mare clausum" in quite a different sense from that he imagined.

Italy, the press points out, is now completely bottled up, its communications toward Libya vulnerable, and what is even worse entirely cut off from its Ethiopian Empire.

Simultaneously, in a press interview just before leaving Egypt to return to Transjordan, King Emir Abdullah stated, "In my opinion all Arabic-speaking countries should consider aggression on any one of them by a foreign power as an attack upon all and should therefore unite to repulse any such aggression."

By a Staff Artist

An Empire at Stake

The port of Gentil and the colony of Gabon.

Weygand Is Key

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 18 (AP)—The undercurrents of power politics in Europe are sweeping toward a showdown in French Africa, with tight-lipped Gen. Maxime Weygand in the key position.

Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia declared Nov. 16 that the Axis is ready for military action if necessary in French African territory.

It was indicated by the newspaper's military commentator, Mario Appelius, that first, the Vichy Government of Marshal Pétain and Vice-Premier Pierre Laval will act. Then, if its steps against the growing pro-British movement by the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle fail, Signor Appelius hinted, the Axis Powers will step in.

Free French capture Gentil: Page 5.

Il Duce Orders Greeks Crushed; Italians Retreat

Fierce battle is waged along entire front with fall of Koritsa believed near.

Only the annihilation of British can end war, he says—Asks new sacrifices.

ATHENS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Hard-pressed Italian troops were reported falling back today from the key town of Koritsa, which they are reported to have set on fire, to a new defense line 25 miles inside the Albanian frontier. An Italian motorized column of 130 tanks was reported to have been cut off on a mountain road.

Greek military reports indicated that the Italian invasion of Greece had turned into a desperate defense of Albania from Greek counter drives.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 18—The most severe fighting of any that has taken place since Italy invaded Greece has been in progress for the past 48 hours on almost every sector of the Albanian front.

The Greeks retain the initiative, which they snatched from the Italians two weeks ago, but their counteroffensive, after the recovering of captured Greek territory, is encountering increasing resistance as the Italians fall back toward their main position and therefore is slowing down.

In the Epirus section, particularly, the Italians have struggled desperately to retain their last foothold in Greek territory. Here and elsewhere they are using their air force with great intensity, bombing and machine-gunning from low altitudes.

Flanking Movement

In the central or Pindus front, violent fighting goes on around Ostrovitsa, where the Greeks are seeking to outflank and cut off considerable Italian forces entrenched on one of those heights. In the northern sector of the front, the Greeks continue their successful operations for the capture of the elevations surrounding the town of Koritsa.

The heights of Morava and Ivan are now reportedly completely in Greek hands and the main road leading from Koritsa to Messogefira is cut. This leaves only the road to Berit open for the Italians to retreat.

The passage of 130 Italian armored cars into Yugoslavia in the vicinity of Koritsa has been confirmed by the official Yugoslav telegraph agency which states that their crews were disarmed and interned.

Fall of Koritsa Near

In the fight for Koritsa, the Italians also have brought in large airforce units in an effort to cover their retreat and to retard the Greek advance. This, according to Greek sources, has failed to prevent the capture of an important part of the Italian rear guard. The fall of Koritsa itself is imminent.

In general, during the past few days, the situation on the Albanian front has become somewhat more stabilized. The earlier spectacular period of the war, characterized by swift attacks and counterattacks of mobile columns, has been concluded. Operations are entering a phase of more prosaic position warfare. There is careful reconnoitering rather than costly efforts to dislodge an enemy from strongly held strategic positions.

The Italians have so far given no indication of what their next plan of attack will be unless the recurring bombings of the Yugoslav town of Monastir mean they intend to embroil Yugoslavia.

The successful British Royal Air Force bombing of Italian ports on either side of the Adriatic doubtless has added greatly to the complexity of reinforcing and supplying the Italian Army in Albania, and weeks may elapse before they again can try to take the initiative.

Greeks recapture salient: Page 5.

ROME, Nov. 18 (AP)—Premier Mussolini declared today the European war must go on until England is annihilated, told his Fascist chiefs the Italians must be prepared for "more severe" sacrifices and said he would "never turn back" in the Greek campaign.

"We have 1,000,000 men under arms," he declared on the fifth anniversary of economic sanctions against Italy which grew out of the Ethiopian campaign, "and we could call 8,000,000 more."

Il Duce, in his first speech since Italy's declaration of war June 10, denied British claims that half of Italy's battleships were put out of action for a long time in an air raid on the naval base at Taranto last week. He said only one warship was damaged so badly that she could not be repaired within a relatively short time.

Italy's Losses Listed

Speaking at his Palazzo Venezia, he listed Italy's losses in the Greek campaign as 372 fatalities, 1,081 wounded, and 650 missing, in the first ten days of the Greek war, and shouted:

"They will be revenged, for whatever happens, I will never turn back."

Premier Mussolini declared Italy was turning out four times more airplanes than before the war and said:

"In a short time, with mass production, our new types will be perhaps ahead and certainly equal to the most modern planes of other countries."

The Taranto Raid

In the British raid on Taranto, Signor Mussolini acknowledged that three Italian ships were hit, but said "none was sunk and only one of them—as the bulletin of our armed forces announced—was seriously damaged and its repair will require a long time."

"It is false, I say, that two other warships and two auxiliary vessels were sunk or hit or damaged even slightly in any way," Premier Mussolini asserted. "It is a sign of bad conscience, this enlargement and multiplication by six of the success which we acknowledged."

[Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons Nov. 13 that British bombers raiding Taranto left half of Italy's battleships crippled and said the blow decisively altered the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean.

He said photographic evidence showed that two battleships, one of the new 35,000-ton ships of the Littorio class, and a 23,622-ton battleship of the Cavour class were partly submerged after the attack and the smaller ship was beached. In addition, Mr. Churchill said, a third battleship "probably" was damaged severely, two cruisers were damaged badly, and two fleet auxiliaries were submerged.]

Demands the Truth

The Italian Premier prefaced his statement on the Taranto raid by saying:

"A strong people like the Italians does not fear the truth—it demands it.

For this reason, Il Duce said, Italian military communiqués record "not only the blows we give but also those we receive."

He congratulated the Italians on the spirit with which they bore war-imposed sacrifices, then warned:

"These sacrifices so far are tolerable, but they may become more severe."

Turning to the war against Greece, Il Duce said the Greeks "hate Italy as no other people," although the reason is a mystery."

Greek foreign policy in recent years was based on this hatred, he charged, describing it as a policy of "absolute complicity with Great Britain."

English Domination Cited

"It could not be otherwise," he shouted, "considering the King is English, the political class is English and the bourse, in both a figurative and real sense, is English."

Papers found by the German General Staff in France, he declared, showed Greece had offered the Allies all its air and naval bases since last May.

"The rough mountains of Epirus and its muddy valleys do not lend themselves to lightning war," he explained. "I do not believe it worth the trouble to deny all the news given by Greek propaganda and its English loudspeaker.

"That Julia Alpine Division which was supposed to have suffered enormous losses, fled and been pulverized by the Greeks, was seen by General Soddu, who after his visit telegraphed me Nov. 12:

"'I went this morning to visit the Julia Alpine Division and must

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

British Air Unit

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Organizations of a separate command for British air forces operating in Greece was disclosed today by the Air Ministry.

Air Commodore John Henry D'Albiac is directing the forces, with R. A. F. squadrons and auxiliary Army maintenance units under his control. This command is similar to that maintained in France before the collapse of France.

Orchestra's Last Alien Now American Citizen

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The 115-piece New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will become "all-American" today, when Joseph Schuster, solo cellist, obtains his final citizenship papers.

All other members of the Orchestra, about 75 of whom were born abroad, are citizens.

Infantry Still Wins Wars, U. S. Defense Experts Hold

The Christian Science Monitor presents the first of a series of six articles on how the new Army of the United States will be trained and on other important phases of the defense of this country.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nothing has happened in Europe yet to change the conviction of the War Department that "hard, well trained, efficient marching infantry supported by all other arms, clinch the decision on the modern battlefield."

That, boiled down to its essence, would necessarily mean that the War Department still regards the tough, long winded, hard fighting infantry as the good right arm of its fighting force.

It doesn't matter how the infantry goes from here to there. It may cross a county, state or country by train, airplane or truck. But after it gets to the scene of action, it stands up on its own two feet and fights with rifle and bayonet.

As Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, describes it, the infantry is a "hard bitten service when the men have to slough through mud and do not get much publicity; they do not photograph well," but they are the men upon whom rest the winning or losing of battles.

Consequently, the training program is working toward the development of 45 infantry-artillery divisions. This will provide almost four infantrymen for every soldier motorized or in the cavalry. There will be ten armored and two cavalry divisions. And, of course, there will be the air force.

Infantry to Get Most

But it is to the infantry that most of the men inducted into the service through the selective draft will go at the outset. Some of those especially adapted by aptitude of special training will filter through into other branches of the service. But by and large, the infantry will claim most of the recruits.

The tank corps, cavalry, air corps and most of the more modern military creations that have evolved from the war in Europe are agencies that must be operated by the professional soldier. It takes years of training to perform the tasks any of these divisions are called upon to do.

The man going into the Army under compulsion for one year of service can hardly be assigned to training in the handling of anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns. He cannot be trained for the newly created parachute units. He cannot learn to pilot an airplane, handle navigation instruments or use a bomb sight.

It costs $500 to give a man his primary training as a pilot, plus another $1,075 for secondary training. After that he is just ready to enter an Army flying school. And the men used as navigators and bombardiers are, chiefly, those who started out to be fliers.

These are what the Army figures are the post-graduate courses, needed for the professional soldier but too valuable to be lavished on the man who will spend just one year in active service because of the need of the moment.

Nor would the raw recruit be any more ready for such training than a kindergarten child is ready to study law. There are certain fundamentals to be learned in grade school, high school and college.

Consequently, the first thirteen weeks the new soldier spends in camp will be spent in learning the rudiments of soldiering, passing through the grade school phase.

He will be toughened physically by a gradual but steadily stiffening set of exercises designed to develop an ability to endure prolonged and arduous exertion. He will be taught to march, to use his weapons and take care of himself in the field. He learns individual drills, the manual of arms, the simple orders of the platoon and company.

'High School' Next

At the end of this period, the Army figures he will have learned the fundamentals of the soldier, know something of discipline and be in prime physical condition. He will be ready for the high school of the soldier.

He now moves into battalion training to begin to learn how to use the different weapons and equipment of the battalion. He learns more about the use of cover, concealment, camouflage, scouting, patrolling, target and combat practice with various weapons, map reading and the use of the compass.

He learns, too, about combat firing reconnaissance, the issuance and execution of orders, marching and march discipline, communication, defensive measures against various types of attack—including those of aviation and mechanized units—concealment from air observation, and night operations.

Byt this time, he is fairly well versed in the work of the soldier. He is ready for a brief polishing course which will show him how the knowledge he has gained may be put into effective use in the field. He passes into a regimental exercises and maneuvers involving the co-ordinated use of the combined arms of the service. He has learned to fit himself into a combat team that must move swiftly into action at a time when speed may mean the difference between victory and defeat.

Out of the men being trained, however, the Army will choose the most promising officer material. These men will be sent to special candidate schools for a sharper course of training during the last three or four months of their year in the Army. The same opportunities will be offered to regular enlisted men.

The urgency of the moment helped to fix the year as the training period for the Army. It is the shortest used by any of the nations that have resorted to compulsory training. Germany uses two years; so do France and Japan. Italy has 18 months.

(Next in Series: How billions are being spent on tools and plants to make arms for two million men.)

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Italian Raids Make Patras Deserted City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATRAS, Greece, Nov. 18—Italian bombers have turned this port, the fourth largest city in Greece—on the Gulf of Patras, west of Athens—into a deserted city.

Shuttered houses and sealed up shop-fronts line the silent streets and wide empty squares.

As in Salonika for the most part the bombs used were light stuff, but sufficient to wreck two-story plaster houses.

Of the city's normal population of 70,000, less than 5,000 remain. The others have taken refuge in the country and surrounding villages.

On the fateful morning of Monday, Oct. 28, the people of Patras rose as usual and went about their workaday business. Almost none of them had yet heard of the Italian ultimatum presented during the night.

The First Raid

So when shortly after 10 a. m. planes appeared overhead, the people came out of shops and work places to gaze at them and wave, for in the brilliant sunshine the crosses on the wings looked like the Greek insignia. Then a bomb was released. It blew the roof off the little English church and killed five persons. The people, dumbfounded, rushed for cover. More bombs were unloaded in swift succession.

For one hour the Italian planes circled leisurely overhead, unopposed by either antiaircraft fire or fighter planes. They scattered 16 bombs, most of them over the center of the town. Then they paid a second visit in the afternoon and again on the third and fourth days of the war. They continued to have the sky completely to themselves. Their bombing caused damage to civilian property, but never once did they hit the port installations or any other military target.

Why Population Left

The exodus of population was primarily due to fact that after their terrifying experience the people felt completely at the raiders' mercy with no shelters to go to and no antiaircraft guns or fighters planes to ward off the attackers.

Nearly a fortnight has now passed since the last bombing. Authorities are making strong efforts to induce return of those people who are essential to the economic and industrial life and as a result they are slowly trickling back to town.

A curious commentary on the Italians' choice of Patras as their first bombing target is that 7,000 or 10 per cent of total inhabitants are Italians, several of them were among the victims, while a new Italian school was damaged by a direct hit.

But despite strong Fascist propaganda among the Italian colony there was almost no "fifth column" activity.

Prominent members of the local Fascist outfit were promptly locked up as a precaution the first day of the war.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2, 16.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m. Dec. 1, Jan. 5, Feb. 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Dec. 1, Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 1, Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Dec. 1, 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 1, Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2, 16.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Dec 1, Jan. 5, Feb. 2.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 8

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

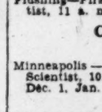
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Dec. 1, 15, 29; Jan. 12, 26; Feb 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Dec. 15 Jan. 19, Feb. 16.

There never was a gal like Sue For always knowing what to do!



Sue knows that when she uses Rumford Baking Powder she can take *any* good recipe—from magazines, cookbooks, or advertisements. No puzzling over the varying quantities specified for special types of baking powder. Just use Rumford in the amount the directions give—and you will get perfect results every time. Rumford contains no alum . . . never leaves a bitter taste. Send for FREE recipe book. Address: Rumford Baking Powder, Box B, Rumford, R. I.

Test Track for Loaded Trucks Helps Save California Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—California's constant search for ways and means to improve its system of highways has resulted in construction here of a test track used to determine the wear and tear by heavy truck traffic.

The track, oval in shape with test installations along each side, is sufficiently wide to permit operation of loaded trucks. The test panels are each seven and one-half feet wide and 100 feet long. There are eight in all, each one of a different type of construction.

Preparation of the base of each section was uniform, according to T. E. Stanton, Materials and Research Engineer of the State Division of Highways. Thickness of the base was increased uniformly the length of each division. At one end three inches is the depth, at the opposite end 18 inches is the depth measurement.

Failure of each type of base will progress from the thinner end to the point of minimum thickness under which the type of road material will withstand a given amount of traffic.

Mr. Stanton said:

"Theoretically, the point of maximum thickness at which failures occur will serve as a direct comparison of the relative merits of the various types. It should thus be possible to determine by direct observation whether or not any benefit is derived from any particular stabilization treatment, and if such benefit is commensurate with the cost involved."

Each failure in the roadway is being repaired as it develops after noting the position and character of the failed area. The surface is maintained constantly in good condition during the test in order that no area may be prejudiced by failure of an adjacent weaker section.

Pressure, deflection and temperature measuring devices have been installed and tests are being made of the distribution of pressure at different depths. Likewise different traffic lacquers will be tried out on guide lines on the roadway. Studies will be made frequently to determine relative increase in roughness of surfaces under different types of construction.

The testing ground adjoins division maintenance grounds here and trucks used in hauling materials are testing vehicles for the roadway.

Argentina Wary of Joint Aid

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 18 (AP)—A high official said yesterday Argentina is "not disposed to co-operate in any common (hemisphere) plan until we consider danger of attack is actually here."

Informed sources said the Government's feeling is that plans of its neighbors, Paraguay and Uruguay, to construct air or naval bases with United States assistance, which might be available to all American nations, would be an intrusion of Argentina's natural sphere of influence.

Observers of Argentina's policies, in which it frequently has taken a lone stand in Pan-American affairs, said the program for Hemisphere defense is likely to result in one of two things: Argentina will attempt to block development of such co-operative defense bases, or she will develop her own naval and aerial facilities to balance the activities of her neighbors.

An Argentine Foreign Office spokesman, however, denied that Argentina has yet forwarded communications regarding Uruguayan defense conversations with the United States.

The Uruguayan Cabinet has unanimously approved negotiations with the United States in which the question of making Uruguayan naval and air facilities available to other American nations is being studied.

The high official's words left the impression that although Argentina signed the Panama and Havana declarations of solidarity she would prepare only for self defense.

Argentina has a mission in Washington negotiating for economic assistance, which some circles say may take the form of heavy credits. These sources said the negotiations might result in a change in Argentina's attitude toward continental defense.

Official sources in other lower South American countries—Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia, as well as Uruguay—have all shown a favorable disposition to co-operate in mutual defense plans.

Uruguay's Stand

SAN JOSE, Uruguay, Nov. 18 (AP)—President Alfredo Baldomir last night defended Uruguay's right to discuss and establish Pan-American defenses bases with the assistance of the United States.

Speaking at a dinner in his honor, the President urged a "strict brotherhood of American nations."

He also declared that Uruguay must accept constitutional reforms to eliminate an equal division of the Senate and thus do away with a senatorial stalemate which is blocking sections of his program.

Some of his audience said they interpreted the linking of the two questions to mean Mr. Baldomir is ready to force the issue on constitutional reforms in an attempt to smash a stalemate over the question of co-operative bases.

American Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that defense and other negotiations with the American Republics were being conducted in complete accord with agreements reached at Havana and at previous inter-American conferences.

This was his comment on reports from Buenos Aires quoting an unnamed high official as saying that Argentina was "not disposed to co-operate in any common plan until we consider danger of attack is actually here."

Mr. Welles said the State Department had no official information to indicate that this was the position of the Argentine Government.

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Church Chimes to Call City to Pray for Peace

MONONGAHELA, Pa. (AP)—Until peace returns to the world, the chimes atop Monongahela's Methodist Church will peal the notes of a hymn each day at noon.

Sponsors of the plan said the chimes will remind "all who hear to pray individually for the end of hostilities in warring lands."

N. B. C. Plans Foil to Axis In Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The National Broadcasting Company will widen its Central and South American services in order to combat German and Italian shortwave radio propaganda in the Western Hemisphere, it was announced today.

Beginning on Jan. 1 next, a number of local radio stations in the 20 republics south of the Rio Grande will be permitted to pick up and rebroadcast extensive shortwave Latin-American programs, including news events in Spanish and Portuguese, John F. Royal, Vice-President in charge of the company's international relations, said. There will be no charge assessed on local stations for use of the programs, he added.

At present these radiocasts, with a few exceptions, are available only to Latin Americans owning shortwave radios. Thus the new policy will add millions of listeners to American radiocasts. The new service has the approval of the Federal Government.

"The service we announced today will be one to foster understanding of American aims and policies and our way of life and it will not be used to plant the seeds of distrust toward any other nation," Mr. Royal declared. "We expect to double and redouble our Latin-American audiences.

"Our purpose in this extension of N. B. C.'s service to Latin-American people is to speed the development of Pan-American solidarity. Unity of the Americas in this hour of crisis must depend very largely on the initiative taken by the United States.

"Radio broadcasting has been incomparably effective in promoting a sensitive and cordial feeling among our own people. Properly and intelligently used, radio can also multiply the good will of the peoples in the 20 other American republics toward the United States.

Besides impartially handled news, N. B. C. will radiocast musical programs to Latin America, including Metropolitan Opera Company performances and concerts by the N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra. A special staff will arrange the programs and send them out from the studios at radio city over stations WRCA, or WNBI, both located in Bound Brook, N. J. The Federal Communications Commission recently authorized increasing of the controlled radio beams and transmitters at these stations to 50,000 watts.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (First Church): Exhibition Garden Building Hastings Park, 8:30 p. m., November 26

England

Kent

Bromley: Church Building, Widmore Road, 2:15 p. m., December 8.

United States

California

Artesia (Society, Artesia and Norwalk): Church Edifice, 1388 Walnut Street, 3 p. m., November 24.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., November 28.
La Habra: Washington Grammar School Auditorium, 716 East Central Avenue, 8 p. m., November 24.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., November 26.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov 29
Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 8 p. m., November 25.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, Maplewood and St. Andrew's Place, 3 p. m., November 30.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 25.
San Fernando: Recreational Hall, The Methodist Church, 3 p. m., November 24.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Civic Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., November 24.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., November 29.

Colorado

Denver (Third Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, City Park Esplanade, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Denver (joint lecture): Denver City Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 26.
Golden: Golden High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Greeley: Fourteenth Avenue High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Nov 28.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue at Paulina, 8 p. m. Nov. 29.
Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Nov. 26. Radiocast Station WHIP 1480 kilocycles.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., Nov 25.
Riverside: Church Edifice, Addison and Longcommon Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Shelbyville: Unitarian Church, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.
Sycamore: Federated Church, Somonauk and High Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Kansas

Hutchinson: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Main Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: University Theater, Music and Arts Building, Louisiana State University, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Lake Charles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Massachusetts

New Bedford: New Bedford High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Michigan

Fenton: Fenton Community Center, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 25.
Wyandotte: Church Edifice, Van Alstyne Boulevard and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Ypsilanti: Ypsilanti High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.

Missouri

Boonville: Boonville High School Auditorium, 700 Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Maryville: Church Edifice, 206 South Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Mexico: Church Edifice, 233 East Promenade Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Nebraska

Fairbury: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
McCook: Temple Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Grammar School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

New York

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Dobbs Ferry: Masonic Temple, Ashford Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 25.
Jamaica: Church Edifice, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 25.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.

North Carolina

Durham: Central Junior High School, Morgan and North Duke Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.

Ohio

Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., entrance on Greenfield Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Columbus (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 25.
Conneaut: High School, Sandusky Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Oregon

Forest Grove: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Chester: Odd Fellows Temple, Eighth and Sproul Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 24.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

Tennessee

Murfreesboro: Princess Theater, Nov. 24.
Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Texas

Austin: Ballroom, Austin Hotel, 3:30 p. m. Nov. 24.
Corpus Christi: Civic Center, 8 p. m. Nov. 29.
Dallas (Second Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Galveston: Church Edifice, 2627 Avenue O, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Waco: South Junior High School, 801 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m. Nov. 26.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, Maple and Forest Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 24
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Vancouver: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington Central High School, Eighth Street and Ninth and Tenth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.
Wheeling: Virginia Theater, 80 Twelfth Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

Wisconsin

Waukesha: Congregational Church, East Broadway, 3 p. m., Nov. 24.

Plane Plant Executives To Have Fun on the Jobs

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 18 (AP)—The scooter has entered the national defense picture.

An executive of a Witchia plant building airplanes for the U. S. Army said the company had purchased two self-propelled scooters for transporting plant executives about the greatly expanded factory.

Presence of Vichy Envoy Problem Facing Canada

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—There continues to be some uncertainty in the minds of a good many Canadians about the wisdom of allowing the Vichy Government to be represented at Ottawa. It is considered an anomalous situation with the British not being represented in Vichy or the Vichy Government in London and with the British giving recognition and support to the Free French Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

M. J. Coldwell, acting leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation group in Parliament, expressed this point of view in the Commons a few days ago. Referring to the power of Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier, who exerts marked influence on Chief-of-State Marshal Philippe Pétain, he asked: "What is our relationship with the Vichy Government? No longer can it be regarded as a free Government representing the will of the French people. Its decrees obviously are dictated by its Nazi masters."

He made, however, no direct reference to the French Minister, René Ristelhueber, who continues to occupy the quite imposing legation which stands on a cliff overlooking the Ottawa River. The building is one of the "show places" of the city.

Canada has no diplomatic representative at Vichy. The Canadian Minister to Paris left the country at the time of France's capitulation. The Canadian Government has refrained from taking any action against the French Minister in Ottawa who was accredited to this country in the early months of the war. This attitude has been maintained through the Oran and Dakar incidents and the announcement of the agreement of collaboration between Vichy and the Axis powers.

Lorraine Incident

The recent difficulty between Vichy and Berlin over the expulsion of Frenchmen from Lorraine will have served to strengthen Canada's attitude which it is believed will continue. When the Minister's position was discussed in Parliament last session it was stated by the Government that there was no indication of any subversive activity on the part of the French Legation at Ottawa.

At the present session Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King clarified Canada's relationship with the French people and in this explanation may be seen in perspective the Government's attitude towards the Vichy representative. "The agony of France," said the Prime Minister, "has thrown upon Canada a great responsibility and a great mission.

"As I pointed out at the moment of collapse of France, 'the tragic fate of France leaves to French Canada the duty of upholding the traditions of French culture and civilization, and the French passion for liberty in the world. This new responsibility will, I believe, be accepted proudly.'

"Events are throwing upon Canada not only the mission of upholding the traditions of French culture and civilization, but also the duty of helping to keep alive in the hearts of Frenchmen, all but prostrate today before a brutal conqueror, their devotion to liberty and their hopes of its ultimate triumph."

Lapointe's Remarks

The Prime Minister quoted to the House extracts from the radiocast to the French nation given recently by Ernest Lapointe, the Minister of Justice.

"Over there," Mr. Lapointe had said, "you are our allies because we know too well the heart of France to doubt an instant her heart's loyalty. Because we love the same things, we know that, no matter what fate may bring to her, no matter what tribulations await her, France will never fight against the British, against us, French Canadians, so many of whose sons have been resting in the soil of France for the past 23 years."

"Let no word from Canadian lips add to the agony of her open wounds," the Prime Minister urged. "Let us inflict no new pain, and let us be ever watchful to exercise the healer's art. In the new world which will follow the destruction of the evil thing which now crushes France, Canada's part in cementing the bonds between the French and English-speaking peoples may be just as great as her role in bringing into closer relationship the peoples of the British Commonwealth and the United States."

French Canadians have no sentiment for France, but they have clung zealously to their language, traditions and culture. Old songs of Brittany and Normandy, many of which are forgotten in France, are still sung in Quebec. Many old forms of speech lost in France are still used by French Canadians. They have a deep seated racial pride which has been cut to the quick by the predicament of their parent race.

The French Legation at Ottawa is considered a dormant link with the French people rather than with the Vichy Government, which the Canadian people are reluctant to sever.

Envoys Continue Residence

While the diplomatic position of France in Canada is unique, the occupied countries of Europe who have governments in exile in Great Britain continue to be represented by Ministers or Consuls General in Canada as in time of peace. The whole diplomatic service of Canada is of recent origin, arising from the Statute of Westminster, which gave formal recognition to Canada's equality of status among the nations of the commonwealth.

Only two of the occupied countries, The Netherlands and Belgium have Ministers at Ottawa. In the case of the former a little additional glamor invests the legation through the presence in Ottawa for the "duration" of the Princess Juliana.

For a time after the battle of Flanders ending in the evacuation of Dunkirk the position of Baron Silvercruys, the Belgian Minister, was not a particularly happy one, but with the establishment of a government in London the situation has changed.

Consul General Podosky of Poland, living in Ottawa, and Consul General Pavlasek of Czechoslovakia, located in Montreal, are accorded the full diplomatic status they would enjoy if they were Ministers instead of consular officials.

Link With Low Countries

The consulates of other occupied countries are not located in Ottawa, but the tall uniformed figure of General Steffins of Norway, in charge of the enlistment of Norwegian nations in a familiar sight in the streets of the capital. The representatives of the occupied countries are engaged in looking after the interests of their nationals in Canada, in arranging for enlistment and training.

As in the case of France, the Minister who represented Canada in The Netherlands and Belgium had to leave the Low Countries when they were invaded. Canada has now a Charge d'Affairés in London who is the link with the exiled governments of these countries. The same official is also a more nebulous link with France.

The position of Canada in relation to the activities of the organization formed in Canada to aid the "Free French" forces remains hazy. General de Gaulle's emissary, Henri de Kerillis, has made a number of visits to this country, and it is assumed that the work of his organization is not in any way circumscribed.

Canada has granted personal asylum to the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg and two of her Ministers with their families. With the consent of the Dominion Government they have set up a measure of government in Montreal with Pierre Dupong as Premier.

As two of the Ministers of the Luxemburg Cabinet are remaining in London, it would not be quite accurate to say that Luxemburg has set up a government here in the same sense that Holland or Norway have governments in Britain.

Mexican Lawyers Visit U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—In the face of threatening world conditions, the United States and Mexico and all the nations of the Americas are entering upon a period of closer co-operation and understanding, according to a group of Mexican lawyers here on a good-will tour of the United States.

The group, led by Armando Z. Ostos, Professor of Law at the University of Mexico, participated in an informal discussion of political and economic problems of Mexico at the Bar Association Building here on Nov. 15 under the auspices of Maurice P. Davidson, New York attorney.

Professor Ostos said that Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Secretary General of the Confederacion de Trabajadores Mexicanos, Mexico's powerful labor organization, will resign next February when his term of office expires. The constitution of the labor body provides that the Secretary General cannot succeed himself, he added.

His statement was confirmed by Rafael de la Colima, Mexican Consul General in New York, who was present at the meeting, and Professor Jose Miguel Beyarano, formerly commercial attaché of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, who acted as Professor Ostos's interpreter.

Professor Ostos asserted that the great majority of the Mexicans were united behind Avila Camacho, President-elect, and added General Almazan, the defeated candidate in the Presidential elections last July, would not be able to gain control of the country by arms.

"There cannot be a revolution because all the aspirations of the people are in the program of government of Avila Camacho," he declared.

Others in Professor Ostos's party were Guillermo Ostos, his son, and Pedro Belannzaran.

Jobs for Everybody in Two Years Declared Possible Under Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Two private research groups, in independent studies, concluded yesterday that "substantial" quantities of war material could be produced in this country with only slight curtailment of civilian production and that unemployment could be eliminated in two years under an "adequately planned" defense program.

The Foreign Policy Association said the United States had an "unrivaled supply" of materials essential to defense, including the prime commodities of war—petroleum, coal and iron ore.

The Association report noted, however, that the capacity to wage war "is not necessarily commensurate with industrial power or natural wealth" and said that "the chief task for the United States is to see that our vast potentialities for defense are fully realized."

A report prepared for the American Council on Public Affairs by four members of the University of Chicago faculty said national income could be raised one-third and unemployment eliminated within two years by an "adequately planned and financed defense program." It said that "as a result of expanding employment in defense industries more than 4,000,000 unemployed will probably obtain jobs in the next year."

The report said that "to prevent the development of totalitarian methods, the Federal Government should mobilize defense resources and materials through self-government-in-industry councils." This proposal contemplated organization of defense cartel or trade associations somewhat comparable to the NRA code authorities.

The Council's report was prepared by Henry Bloch, Research Assistant in Economics at the University of Chicago; Oscar Lange, Associate Professor of Economics; Frederick Harbison, Economics Instructor, and H. Gregg Lewis, Economics Instructor.

Curb on Granting Injunctions In Labor Disputes Is Upheld

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that the 1932 Norris-La Guardia Act, limiting the power of federal courts to grant injunctons in labor controversies, must be applied even though a labor union was charged with violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Mr. Justice Black delivered the opinion, which declined to enjoin an American Federation of Labor affiliate from picketing Chicago stores selling milk produced in another State.

Mr. Justice Black said that a labor dispute existed and that the Norris-La Guardia Act must be specifically complied with even though the union was alleged to have violated the 1890 Antitrust law by engaging in a conspiracy which restrained interstate commerce. Mr. Justice Black said the Norris-La Guardia Act limited the granting of an injuction in labor cases. There was no dissent.

The opinion gave fresh interpretation to the meaning of the long-litigated antitrust legislation.

In another action, the court refused to review—and thereby left in effect—a Labor Board order which held that the Elkland (Pa.) Leather Company's right of free speech did not give it the right to hand employees, along with their pay checks, a written statement announcing an open-shop policy. The Board held this was an unfair labor practice.

In the picketing decision, Mr. Justice Black said the Federal Circuit Court at Chicago "was in error" in concluding that the picketing activites "constituted a secondary boycott in violation of the Sherman Atnitrust Act, and that for this reason, regardless of the Norris-La Guardia Act, the District Court had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction even though the case arose out of or involved a labor dispute."

Also, the tribunal declined to review a decision holding that the Labor Board may certify as a collective bargaining agency a labor organization which received a majority of the votes cast in an election even though less than a majority of these eligible to vote had participated.

This order, upheld by the Seventh Federal Circuit Court, involved specifically the New York Handkerchief Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

In another unanimous opinion, the Court ruled that a company which exported products on which it had paid processing and floor stock taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act was not entitled to recover from the Government in a Court of Claims suit.

Mr. Justice Murphy delivered the decision, applying to Wilson & Co., Inc., Chicago meat packers.

Opinions involving regulation of hydroelectric plants and contempt of court convictions of the Los Angeles Times and Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, were postponed until at least next Monday.

Mr. Justice Black delivered the opinion in the Chicago milk case, holding that an injunction could not be granted because the controversy involved a labor dispute.

No dissent was announced.

An injunction to restrain picketing by a local of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union was sought by Lake Valley Farm Products, Inc., a dairy which sold milk to vendors who in turn sold to the stores affected.

Willkie to Map Future During Florida Vacation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Wendell L. Willkie was en route to a holiday spot off the eastern Florida coast today for a few weeks rest with Mrs. Willkie at Hobe Sound while he shapes his future course in the "loyal opposition" to which he has pledged his leadership.

Continuing to show little sign of the ordeal of campaigning in one of the most aggressive canvasses for the Presidency ever witnessed, Mr. Willkie left New York to the plaudits of a crowd which assembled when his presence in Pennsylvania station became known Sunday morning.

While he awaited Mrs. Willkie and his secretary, Miss Grace Hahn, the defeated presidential candidate soon found himself surrounded with well-wishers of status ranging from Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, also en route to Florida, to the workmen who interrupted his dash for a train to say, rushing up, "I'd like to shake hands with the fellow I lost the vote on."

Comment on Congress

Reporters had asked Mr. Willkie a question that brought his first comment on national affairs since his postelection radiocast a week ago in regard to what Congress ought to do about the move for adjournment now on in Washington.

"It must become increasingly apparent to both Democrats and Republicans that Congress should stay in session continuously throughout the critical period," Mr. Willkie replied.

The southern holiday will be interrupted by two engagements made during the campaign which will bring him back to New York City on Nov. 29. These are the annual dinner of the New York Financial Writers' Association and the National Interfraternity Conference, both on the same day and with Mr. Willkie a speaker at the latter. He denied any personal knowledge of newspaper reports that he was to be offered the presidencies of Stanford University and the University of Vermont and disclaimed any definite plan for future activity at this time.

River of Mail

"I am going away for several weeks' rest, after which I am going to decide what to do," he said. "The American people were very kind to me during and after the campaign. I thank them very much."

The spate of mail which has continued to flow into Willkie headquarters at the rate of 8,000 letters a day has convinced his campaign backers here that the chart of action Mr. Willkie radiocast for the opposition has caught on.

Organization meetings for Mid-December are being planned by both the Associated Willkie Clubs of America and the Democrats-for-Willkie. The former, headed by Oren Root, r., and with 10,000 affiliates numbering a membership of more than 1,500,000 throughout the country, in particular proposes to play an active role, in the conviction that the principles of the Willkie campaign remain and it is a duty to continue to uphold them as a "we, the people" undertaking.

Wartime Measures of Protection To Be Taken at New Douglas Plant

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Company officials said yesterday elaborate precautions will be taken to protect their projected $11,000,000 factory at Long Beach from any possible attack by enemy aircarft. The defensive features include:

Eleven separate buildings spaced far enough apart to afford protection from fire and shell fragments.

Camouflage landscaping and "light traps" to make the plant nearly invisible day and night.

Underground storage rooms for airplanes, materials and equipment.

Bombproof shelters for its estimated 15,000 employees.

A railroad terminal entered by double tracks passing through "light proof" doors.

Independent power and gas sources.

A parking lot connected with the plant by underground passageways.

This "black out" factory will be built on a 200-acre plot near the Long Beach Municipal Airport and will include 1,422,350 square feet of production space.

Donald W. Douglas, president, said 9,000 tons of steel are en route for the construction and the plant should be ready to produce bombing and fighting planes by next summer.

His firm already is operating plants here and at El Segundo, and Mr. Douglas said the three will employ 35,000 persons.

N. Y. Utility Firm Signs Labor Pacts

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Collective bargaining contracts affecting about 30,000 workers in New York City and Westchester County and which will mean pay increases for at least 12,000 during the first year were signed Nov. 15 by the Consolidated Edison Company, of New York, Inc., its system companies, and the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, an independent union.

The Brotherhood was certified as the employees' exclusive representative by the National Labor Relations Board on July 8 after elections under board auspices.

The contracts run to Nov. 1, 1943. They provide for a "preferential shop," job reclassifications, pay equalizations, promotions and merit increases, establishment of a Board of Review and continuation of present working hours.

Junior Red Cross Working on Gifts

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 18

The Red Cross reported yesterday that its Junior members had prepared more than 30,000 Christmas packages to be sent to children in England. Each contains 10 or 12 small gifts of toys and other articles.

About 30,000 other packages will be sent to children in Greenland, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, Mexico, China, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Philippines, Alaska, and Guam.

Communists 'Sever' Links With Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 — The Communist Party of the United States today is a strictly American entity, severed from its Moscow parent body, the Communist International. The party's New York headquarters announced the action had been taken at a week-end special convention.

Stricken from the ballots in many States, including New York, in the 1940 election and with its leader, Earl Browder, under Federal conviction for passport forgery, the party's action is designed to exempt it from provisions of the Voorhis Bill, which received President Roosevelt's signature a month ago and requires registration with the Government of foreign-controlled organizations.

To bring about the severance changes were necessary in the Party Constitution, which declares it "is affiliated with its fraternal Communist parties of other lands through the Communist International and participates in International Congresses" and which exacts quarterly membership payments to the International Solidarity Fund for aid to "brother Communist parties in other countries suffering from Fascist and military reaction."

The revision was accomplished unanimously in closed session at the Manhattan Odd Fellows Temple, as the only alternative under the Voorhis measure, effective in January, which, the resolution specifies, would "otherwise tend to destroy, and would destroy, the position of the Communist Party as a legal and open political party of the American working class."

The party link to Moscow was cut with a reaffirmation of "unshakable adherence to the principles of proletarian internationalism in the spirit of its greatest leaders, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin," and with membership instruction to work for repeal of the law, "to the end that labor and our party shall be secure and unmolested in its sacred rights of international affiliation of all workers."

Addressing the convention, Mr. Browder characterized the Voorhis law as the "American application of Hitler's Reichstag fire," charging that its chief objective was the Communist Party, although in striking at international affiliations it did not directly appear to attack political opinion. Every Communist was "unconditionally consecrated" to the principle of proletarian internationalism, Mr. Browder told the meeting.

Cyanamid Plant Has Third Blast; Bomb Mill Burns

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18 (AP)—The third mysterious explosion within a week in a plant of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation baffled investigators today while a bomb factory owner charged sabotage in the destruction of his concern by fire.

The terrific blast at the Chemical corporation's nearby Bridgeville Works yesterday injured two workmen and caused $250,000 damage to one of the largest of 45 buildings on the 65-acre grounds. A minor blaze was extinguished quickly. Oscar Luft, plant manager, said the plant had no national defense contracts.

Two hours earlier, fire swept the small plant of the Pennsylvania Chemical Company at Johnstown, 80 miles away. Michael Bozich, the owner, declared it was "arson with the intention of sabotage," and set the loss at $13,000.

Mr. Bozich said his company was working on a government order for incendiary bombs to be delivered shortly to the Army proving grounds. He claimed that tests proved his bombs—one pound in weight and 15 inches long—were three times more effective than any others now in use.

Glass of the window nearest the origin of the fire was found inside the ruins, Mr. Bozich told state police, while that of other windows was found outside. He added that a steel folding chair taken from the debris did not belong to him and that he never had such a chair in the building.

Jobs Await Salesmen Who Lost in Elections

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The unlucky politician is not the forgotten man after all.

Proof comes from the following advertisement in the classified section of the Post-Dispatch:

"One of our salesmen lost a race in an election; he had lots of friends and acquaintances which made him an ideal salesman for our product. This man opened our eyes. We are looking for more unsuccessful political candidates in the last election. Are you one?"

Weather Bureau's New Home

Wide World

At Cornerstone Exercises

Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, is shown as he laid the cornerstone for the new United States Weather Bureau at exercises held in Washington on Nov. 15. Shown with Mr. Taylor is Francis W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Weather Bureau.

State Guards to Be Organized

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18 (AP)—The War Department now is making plans for State civil-defense units whose main job in a national emergency would be to watch over vital industrial and transportation facilities, an official said today.

Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, outlined these plans in a speech prepared for delivery to commanders and adjutants of the American Legion's 58 departments beginning their three-day annual meeting at national headquarters of the World War Veterans' organization here.

He said the department was drawing up regulations for organization of "State Guards" similar to the "Home Guards" which in the World War reached a total strength of 79,000 in 27 states.

"The State Guard will be alert to the fact," Mr. Patterson said, "that the wars of today know no front line—that a tiny village hundreds of miles behind the theoretical front may suddenly become the scene of desperate and blazing action."

He explained that States planning such establishments must prepare "a comprehensive program of organization and training for guard duty, handling disorderly crowds and overcoming the light resistance of armed forces."

"The attention of the State Guard," he went on, "will be particularly directed toward the guarding of utilities, power plants, water works, industrial plants, docks, railroad yards, air fields and other sensitive areas."

Mr. Patterson said the units would be formed under State laws "as infantry or as military police" and the War Department would issue 1917 Enfield rifles and small accessories and sell certain other equipment to each "for a force not morethan one-half the strength of the National Guard of the State."

New legislation will be necessary in many cases, he said, and "since most State Legislatures will not meet until January, there will inevitably be some delay in the organizing of many State Guard units."

Mr. Patterson, himself a World War veteran, expressed hope "thousands of Legionnaires" would join the State Guards.

"Don't let anybody tell you you are too old," he urged. "For this particular service, calling, as it well may, for the exercise of judgment, tack and diplomacy, you are more ideally fitted than if you were young fellows in your twenties—the young fellows you were in 1918."

Russia Obtains Finnish Nickel

LONDON (CP) — The British Government is understood to have decided against a protest to Moscow over the reported transfer of Finland's nickel deposits to Soviet Russia.

The attitude of the British Government, it is said, was that it reserved the right to demand indemnity for the properties at some future date and it took no exception to the transfer momentarily providing no metal is sent to Germany.

[At the time of the Finnish-Russian war last winter International Nickel Company of Canada had a concession to develop the nickel deposits in the Petsamo region of Northern Finland and had established some properties and staff there for the purpose.]

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Free from Shells. No lost year's stock.

Large Pecan Halves, about 300 per pound	.50
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Black Walnuts, large pieces	.50
Plain, extra large California Almonds	.55
Blanched California Almonds	.65

Schleys "The Aristocrat of the Pecan Family" Extra Large Halves about 200 per pound, prices quoted later.

Prices are F. O. B. Oklahoma City. Minimum Express charges 35 cents for five pounds or fraction thereof. Add five cents for each additional pound. My merchandise is handled in accordance with the "Wage and Hour Act and Pure Food Act." In business since 1910.

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Absolutely No By-Products. FEED

PUSS'n BOOTS CAT FOOD

Made from whole fresh fish, balanced cereals

Land Grant Colleges to Aid Defense Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When John Smith registered for his engineering course and Charley Brown for his agricultural course at their "State U." this past fall, they did something more than start training for their future careers—each became to a certain degree a part of the program of preparedness for national defense.

New educational demands to meet changing world conditions both for young people and adults were the chief consideration of officials of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities at their recent meeting. Since land grant colleges were in part established by and receive a portion of their support from, Federal funds, and in return do educational extension work in agricultural, home economics, and technical fields, they are held important in the new national training program.

Although the basic curriculum of the colleges will remain much the same as usual, courses are now being developed with a new outlook, officials agreed. Engineering courses are now being newly considered in their application to airplane engines and tank production and several schools are training young men and women to become pilots.

Stress on Food Production

Agricultural and home economics programs are being considered in terms of feeding the Nation adequately should emergency arise. In addition to the regular college courses, plans are being made for the opening of night schools and part-time schools in industrial centers where men and women who are employed can receive additional engineering and technical training.

Increased training on the "engineering college level," rather than intensive trade courses, such as those in trade and secondary vocational schools, was urged by Dean A. A. Potter of Purdue University to help fill the acute shortage of technical and supervisory engineering talent in certain of the industries concerned with the national defense, as well as in the Army and Navy. He reported:

Have New Responsibility

"Besides the thousands of engineering specialists needed at the present time, industry is confronted with a shortage of industrial engineers and supervisors to speed up the production of equipment needed in national defense, engineers who are familiar with industrial organization, time and motion study techniques, production control, material handling and storage, inventory, budgetary and accounting control, industrial safety, personnel administration, and industrial relations."

The land-grant colleges have a special responsibility today, Chester C. Davis, a National Defense Advisory Commissioner, told the school officials. He pointed out that the day which limited their work with agriculture to demonstrating and teaching efficiency in production has long since gone and that today, because of their intimate relationship with the Department of Agriculture, they share the task of assisting farmers in the adjustments demanded by changed world conditions.

So far as food and fiber are concerned, he said, agriculture already has delivered its quota toward national defense and national safety, since supplies are adequate to care for all of this country's needs and for foreign sale.

"But an adequate agricultural supply, as important as that is, does not fully meet the challenge. Agriculture in the years ahead faces two tough assignments. It must continue to maintain sufficient supplies of food and fiber to meet the Nation's needs, regardless of what develops, and it must adjust itself to the effect of war abroad and of the industrial speed-up at home.

"If we are to make these adjustments with the least possible harm to agriculture, it is necessary that farmers know what is going on and what is happening to their economy. This is a job in which every educational group in America can assist to some degree, but the Department of Agriculture, the Land Grant Colleges, the Extension Service, and other agricultural agencies will take the lead."

Work Experience Centers Train Youths for Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Yes, I have experience."

This soon should become a frequent answer of youths and girls applying for employment, even though it may be their first jobs. This answer is being made possible through establishment of work experience centers, giving training in major trades, sponsored by the National Youth Administration.

The first of these opened here was organized to meet industrial needs for skilled workers, particularly those sought by the national defense program through giving young persons preliminary training and shop discipline. Training is given in shops equipped with modern machinery, work being supervised by foremen and superintendents under regular working conditions.

The center is open to young people between the ages of 18 and 24 who work about nine days a month and receive $18.50 while they are mastering a particular trade or until they find employment. Experience is offered youths in drafting, radio work, woodworking, welding, and in the machine and sheet-metal shops. Boys and girls both secure experience in the silk screen process and industrial design, and in the cafeteria. Girls are specifically provided for in the power sewing-machine shop.

10 Separate Shops

The center is housed in a six-story factory building with 10 separate shops, each equipped with the most modern machinery and equipment of a particular trade. Raw materials are supplied by cooperating public agencies and the completed articles are used by government and public agencies.

Among the most popular are the metal working shops, which include a sheet-metal shop, now producing cabinets, typewriter stands, waste baskets, and ventilators for use in NYA resident centers, a welding shop, and a machine shop, where fledgling machinists are producing hardware and repairing machinery for other shops in the center.

The wood shop resembles any average industrial furniture plant and is turning out dining-room chairs and tables, cloak cabinets, coat hangers, and upholstered lounge chairs for use in NYA resident centers.

Jobs Ready for Girls

Officials report that over 500 requests are on file for girls who become skilled operators of power sewing machines. In this department each girl is first assigned the task of making a work smock for herself, including all operations from designing to sewing and pressing. In addition to all phases of garment production, experience also is given in knitting, tatting, crocheting, darning, and mending. A wide variety of children's school clothing is being made for distribution through relief agencies.

Chicago's center is serving about 3,000 young people each month.

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Town where car is kept _____

Make of Car _____ Year _____

Food Is Crucial Polish Problem

That the winter promises to be a time of the greatest hardship for the Polish population in German-occupied Poland unless the German conquerors take speedy measures—of which there are no signs at present—for their relief, is evidenced by well-authenticated information set forth by an authority on Poland in the following article.

By Ann Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How to obtain food for the coming winter is the main problem of the Polish nation living precariously under the heel of one or other of two conquerors. According to the Polish Dziennik Polski, published in London, which has been carrying a series of articles giving authenticated accounts of conditions in conquered Poland, prices today are something like five times their pre-war level.

More serious still is the poor quality of foodstuffs. Bread for a time was good. But now it is being made of harmful ingredients and often of moldy flour. Only in places where food has been smuggled in illegally—mainly through bribing German officials—can the Poles be sure of finding good food. And even then exorbitant prices must be paid for it. Such smuggling is carried on under difficult conditions, for Gestapo men are on the watch for persons taking foodstuffs to such shops and when they find them they take from them whatever they find, paying nothing for it.

During the summer it has been possible to procure vegetables at fairly reasonable prices. But even so, there is little money to buy anything. Shortage of currency and high taxation, together with the fact that a vast percentage of the population has practically no income, makes buying a difficult matter. The highest class of Polish employees receives about $20 a month. The average wage of the white collar worker is from $6 to $9 a month.

Food and Clothing Rationed

Ration cards are necessary to get either food or clothing. There is little to be had at that and the lines form long before opening. People must wait hours for their turn. Sometimes it does not come at all.

Recently an order was proclaimed that any ration card lost would not be replaced on any condition. It is not so much a matter of losing as having them stolen, which is not uncommon. Unfortunate indeed is the family that suffers such a loss. The authorities issued a notice making it possible to purchase certain articles of clothing without the use of cards. These are: women's and children's cotton socks (not stockings), women's gloves of artificial silk, cotton bathing suits, and remnants not over 1 meter in length. Leather boots and shoes are beyond the reach of any Pole, as they cost from $20 to $30 a pair.

There is a striking difference between the manner of living of the Germans and the Ukrainians when contrasted with that of the Poles. The Ukrainians are well treated by the German officials and given preference everywhere. During the month of August the Poles were allowed two eggs a month per person as a maximum, the Ukrainians 30.

Until recently restaurants were opening here and there. The waitters, cooks, waitresses and all employees were from the intelligentsia. In August an order was posted that no new establishments would be permitted.

In September, Dr. Frank ordered the immediate delivery of all harvests, the owner to retain only enough for seed and for his family's use during the winter, which meant starvation rations. The officials have had great trouble getting these deliveries.

Hard Men to Handle

The Polish peasant is both stubborn and shrewd. He is also a patriot. No element of the population has been harder for the Germans to handle. Propaganda has not touched them. The officials are complaining of the opposition they are meeting from this class, despite the heavy fines and other penalties. They threaten now to confiscate the land altogether in such cases.

Poverty and wretchedness is everywhere evident. People are gaunt and haggard. They wear clothes that under ordinary circumstances would cause laughter, since they make use of every scrap and rag in order to be clad at all.

In sharp contrast to the appearance of the Poles is that of the German officials and their families and the German soldiers. They are well fed and dressed. There are shops, which only Germans may enter, where everything may be had and at a reasonable price. These Germans are divided into three groups: the colonists from the Baltic States, the Germans already in Poland when the war broke, and the governing class. All are arrogant in their attitude toward the Poles. Perhaps not all would be if they followed their own inclinations, but anybody who treats a Pole with any consideration is at once under suspicion.

In Warsaw, there are still tens of thousands of people from other parts of Poland, both eastern and western districts. Their presence complicates the housing problem. On the other hand many Warsaw residents have got into the country. Some of the women teachers have spent the summer working on the fields of an estate.

Deportations Continue

Deportation continues from all over the country. During two weeks of August over 15,000 were taken at one time from Warsaw alone. Among those taken were many of the intellectual class, a large number of students and many women. Nothing has been heard of them since their deportation. The seizure of young women between the ages of 16-22, approximately, continues. These disappear from street or home, to be taken to soldiers' camps.

Another hardship is that all letters to persons abroad must be mailed by the sender, who must present his passport. Long letters from abroad attract the attention of the Gestapo, bring suspicion upon the recipient, and often cause his arrest. Poles outside have received letters, got out secretly, asking them not to write to persons in Poland at all as they fear the consequences, examination of suspected persons in such instances goes on for days.

In Krakow, the seat of the government for this region, no Pole is allowed to stay at a hotel. Many must go for business or rather government reasons. In such cases they must live in a private home during their stay. All the better coffee-houses and restaurants and shops are likewise forbidden Poles.

Jews Are Segregated

The Jews of Warsaw, compelled to live within a certain area, are less disturbed than the Poles. The Gestapo rarely goes there. In some ways they have fewer privileges. The Poles have been allowed to open three movie houses this summer, where they show Polish films made before the war and approved by the Germans. This does not a little to help the actors and musicians. But no Jew is permitted to appear in such performances.

If the plight of the Poles in Poland is pitiable that of their kinsmen in Siberia has been as bad. Letters are beginning to come from there from Kazakstan and elsewhere. These Poles may be divided into three groups—those who received some sentence, those who were taken and no reason given, those who had to accompany Soviet officials.

The first and third are not numerous groups. The second is very large. In it are men, women, and children. Many had to go in light summer clothing and without baggage or money. Those who had extra garments have had to barter them for food. They write that they live in the most flimsy temporary barracks or buildings, in which it will be impossible to live in winter; that they must all work in the fields, at the heaviest and most degrading toil.

Hundreds of thousands of Poles were being sent to perish in these endless plains, until about the first of September when it was officially announced in Lwow that no more would be deported. The prisons were opened and the inmates freed. Local people were offered work.

Why this sudden about-face took place, nobody in Polish circles knows.

Polish Air Legion Planned in Canada

(By The Canadian Press)

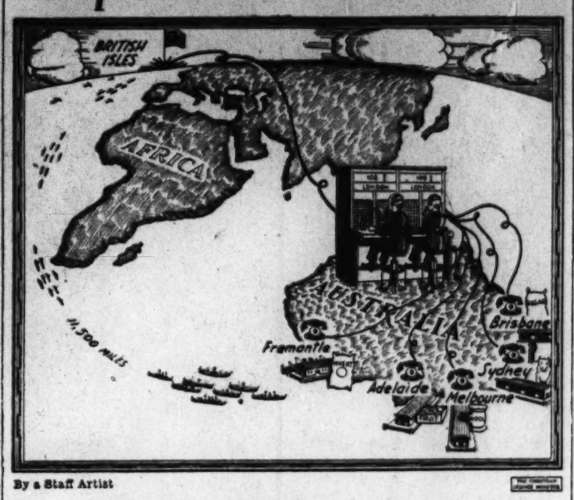
Montreal

Formation in Canada of a Polish Flying Legion is under discussion with Dominion authorities, Cadeusz Brzezinski, Polish Consul General, said.

The Consul General also said that another "Kosciuszko" Legion also may be formed in Canada to fight the Germans.

In the World War, 23,000 Poles trained in a camp near Niagara.

Ship Control 'Down Under'



By a Staff Artist

Wartime Operation Minimizes Time Loss

Map gives a pictorial representation of Australia's control room for ships which organizes freight for each vessel arriving from England as word comes by radio from the British authorities regarding the number of ships to expect and the times of arrival. By this system ships load up without waste of time and are given definite instructions as to sailing so as to join convoys.

Australia Regiments Ships For Maximum Aid in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia is making every effort to defeat the Nazi war on British Empire shipping by reducing to a minimum the time needed to bridge the 11,500 miles between the United Kingdom and the ports of this continent.

Since the war began an elaborate organization has been formed to undertake this major task. It has accepted a job which even in peace time is exacting. The freighters which in time of peace, came here, by way of Suez or of the Cape of Good Hope, had their movements planned in advance, before there was any exact knowledge of the quantity of the Australian harvest. A fractional drop in the London market might suddenly cause thousands of cubic feet of refrigerated space in food ships to be empty and leave shipowners looking around for substitute cargoes. Sellers would be holding back for higher prices.

Added to these difficulties of long voyages and uncertain cargoes were the troubles of Australian geography, The Australian economy meant that a food ship, after discharging its cargo at three ports at least, and sometimes up to five, in the southeast of the continent, had to revisit these ports and possibly touch at others to collect her homeward freight.

An added time-wasting factor was the distribution of main industries along the Queensland coast from Brisbane to Cairns.

Time Waste on Coast

The problem of time wasted on the coast was one of the major troubles of peacetime shipping. Thus the war organization faced the primary need to make regular shipments throughout the year and to supply fuller loads to freighters at fewer ports. When the British Government took control of United Kingdom shipping February 1 last, Sir Thomas Gordon was appointed Australian representative of the Ministry of Shipping. He now works with the Overseas Central Shipping Committee to organize quick turn-rounds for the big freighters which virtually girdle the earth on each voyage.

The British supply the ships, indicate their needs in cargo. The central organization here does the rest. In the closely guarded control room you may see a huge map on which is indicated the position of every ship coming to this country or on the way back to Britain with freight. The room also holds a great chart showing what goods are available for shipment, where they are and in what quantity. Thus the two basic elements of the problem—time and space—are co-ordinated.

The controllers know just when the freighters are due, they know just what is waiting for them and where it lies in store. They also know, by code messages, what the ships are bringing.

Time enters into the matter again, for each ship has a convoy schedule, known to few, which she must keep if she can. It is believed here that the feats of the Australian central committee have enabled this schedule to be markedly advanced. At all events the controllers claim that today they have reached the position, at which they aimed, of having full loads awaiting the freighters at the dock.

Comprehensive Chart

A check on this system exists in the form of a chart showing every vessel on the Australian coast. This is a case history of every foreign-bound ship; it records its time of arrival, its type of imports, its cargo, its time in Australian waters, where it is bound and why it is going there. Scanning this chart the controllers can see at once if there is any slip-up in the system, if a ship is delayed, if she goes too far for freight.

Finally there is still another map showing what ships will be in the country in the many months to come, where they will go and why they will go there. The needs of two countries help frame this chart; Australia's essential imports no less than British demands for foodstuffs and wool.

Very rapid shipment of export surpluses with the exception of jams, canned fruits, barley, wines and wheat, of which Britain has curtailed purchases, is claimed here under the wartime setup. For this full credit is given by Sir Thomas Gordon to the captains and crews of the merchant vessels, the dockers, the transport workers and others doing the manual work as well as to those who direct the scheme.

That the plan is by no means simple may be learned from scanning the listing of goods shipped away in one freighter. This may include 50 varieties of cargo, all of it available only at certain places at the time it is wanted. And this list will be merely one of hundreds which have left here under protection of British naval power since the war began.

Australia Puts Budget Ahead Of Reforms

MELBOURNE, Nov. 18 (Australian Associated Press)—When the newly elected Federal Parliament meets at Canberra Nov. 20, the chief business will be the revised budget, increasing the already increased taxes to meet rising war expenditures. Treasurer Arthur W. Fadden says that while the new taxes will be "staggering," they will still be much lower than taxes in the United Kingdom, Canada, or New Zealand.

Receivers of the highest incomes will escape comparatively lightly, but only because the less provident States are already exacting so much income tax that further increase of Federal tax on the highest incomes would assume the proportions of a capital levy. The State levying the highest income tax fixes the limit of the Commonwealth's power to impose income tax.

That is one of the many Constitutional anomalies of which the exigencies of war may compel a radical solution, drastically circumscribing state powers.

Among many problems that the United States and Australia have in common is that of Federal and State relationships. The Commonwealth Constitution is largely based on the American, and like the American it is subject to interpretation by a Court of Federal judges.

Likened to Washington

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, analyzing constitutional problems in Parliament last year, remarked that if there was another place in which his speech could be delivered, it was in Congress at Washington.

Aftef 40 years experience of Federation, the system still has room for reform. There have been repeated demands for an ironing out of some of the rough places in the relationship between Commonwealth and states. Had it not been for the war, some of these reforms would have been undertaken this year.

State loyalties are still powerful and most attempts to enlarge the Commonwealth's powers to meet changing conditions have been stubbornly resisted. Amendments to the Constitution must be approved by popular referendum, with a favorable majority in a majority of the states.

Of 20 amendments submitted, only three have been approved, and none of these was seriously contested by the States.

Need for Reform Seen

This popular reluctance to enlarge the Commonwealth's power is a formidable obstacle to reform. Yet a host of ridiculous anomalies point the need for reform.

When the wheat growers need financial aid because of drought, as at present, the Commonwealth's aid is invoked, the States pleading that they lack funds.

Yet only the States can control the industry by restricting production or removing growers from unsuitable areas.

Again, only the Commonwealth can fashion a fiscal policy, yet only the States can regulate wages and conditions in industries established under the protection of that policy, except those industries which are interstate in character. Definition of interstate industry rests with the High Court, which has given a succession of conflicting rulings.

Up to the Judges

As in America, the Constitution is what the Judges say it is. Changes in personnel of the Court may radically alter its interpretations of the Constitution, causing the Court to overrule its own decisions.

Some advocates of reform, including the former Labor Prime Minister, James H. Scullin, would replace Federation with a unified system of Government like South Africa's or New Zealand's. But the people must be convinced.

Before the war it had been proposed to hold a Constitutional session of Parliament to formulate comprehensive proposals for amending the Constitution, to be submitted to the people.

Nothing now is to be done until after the war.

Peace by Japan's Defeat Seen in Pacific Survey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Defeat of Japan in the war with China was described as the "first and indispensable" prerequisite for a lasting peace in the Far East in a report published today by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The report for the Institute, a private organization, was written by Nathaniel Peffer, Associate Professor of International Relations at Columbia University.

A second requirement for lasting peace, the report said, was the "voluntary abandonment of the territorial, political and ecoonmic positions maintained by western countries in China."

'Peace Feelers'

HONG KONG, Nov. 18 (AP)—Reports credited to Tokyo sources that Japan is seeking to open direct peace negotiations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were current here today. No official Chinese or Japanese confirmation was available.

Reports of Japanese peace feelers also were current last week in Chungking, where Chinese Army spokesmen said China, far from contemplating peace, was preparing for three more years of war if necessary.

The Tokyo reports said that the Imperial Conference, which includes Japan's highest military and political leaders, decided Nov 13 to make overtures to General Chiang.

In Shanghai a spokesman for Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese sponsored "Chinese National Government," at Nanking, said any Japanese approach to General Chiang's Chungking Government would be "altogether surprising," but added that "things happen so fast these days."

A Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai declined to comment, saying merely that he had "no information concerning decisions of the Imperial Conference."

Unofficial Chinese recalled that Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Japan's Premier, declared two years ago that Japan desired no territory or indemnity from China and that it would respect China's sovereignty. But they said also that Prince Konoye was author of a pledge that Japan would "beat China to her knees."

The Tokyo reports said that if efforts to negotiate with Chiang failed to produce results before the end of November, Japan would recognize the Wang Ching-wei Regime and continue the fight against Chiang, treating him as a rebel against the recognized Government of China.

The Japanese Army has withdrawn its forces from Kwangsi Province and southwestern Kwangtung in recent weeks and in some quarters it was suggested that these moves were made to give China "face" and thereby smooth the way for peace talks. Informed persons said, however, that the withdrawal decision was taken some weeks before the reported decision to seek peace.

Denial by Welles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that there was not a shred of truth in reports prominently published in Japan that the United States and Great Britain had been pressing Thailand (Siam) for conclusion of a triple assistance pact.

The reports seemed to contain implications, Mr. Welles said, that they might have been deliberately concocted.

He did not elaborate on this remark but it was interpreted in informed quarters to mean that he thought the reports might have been inspired to ascertain the United States position with regard to Thailand.

[In Tokyo, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan was "watching carefully" the situation in Thailand. Japanese press reports had declared that Great Britain and the United States were pressing Thailand for conclusion of an assistance pact.

The Japanese press asserted that the United States and Great Britain threatened to halt oil and munitions shipments to Thailand unless it came to terms with them, and threatened a blockade if it abandoned its neutrality.]

Mr. Welles also declared there was no official information from the Tokyo Embassy on reports in the Far East that Japan was preparing to offer liberal terms to China in an effort to end the war there. There was, he added, no official information which would seem to offer any basis for such a report.

Border Skirmishes

VICHY, France, Nov. 18 (AP)—Dispatches from Hanoi, French Indo-China, yesterday said local border engagements with Thailand (Siam) had increased and that negotiations on Thailand's territorial claims had reached an impasse.

A Foreign Office spokesman emphasized, however, the local character of the skirmishes.

Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor, was reported to have declared that Indo-China will resist any aggression from Thailand.

Thailand troops were reported increasing in numbers along the frontier, and press editorials growing more violent against Inda-China.

Duce to Push Greek Drive

Continued from Page 1

report a magnificent impression was brought back from this superb unit, stronger than ever in its alpine rocks.'

"With absolute certainty I tell you we will break Greece's back Whether in two months or 12 months, it little matters.

"The war has barely begun. We have men and means to annihilate all Greek resistance. English aid can not prevent accomplishment of this most firm proposal.

"To think or suspect something otherwise, means not to know me.

"We have 1,000,000 men under arms. But we can call 8,000,000 more if necessary. Germans and Italians together, we are a bloc of 150,000,000, resolute, compact and firm from Norway to Libya.

"This bloc already has victory in its fist."

Citing Italy's Axis alliance, Premier Mussolini declared that "from day to day our collaboration with Germany is really comradely and totalitarian. We are marching side by side, our identity of views, both for the present and for the future, is perfect.

Italy and Germany

"My meetings with the Führer are only a consecration of this complete fusion of our conceptions."

The three-power pact among Germany, Italy and Japan, developments in the Danubian basin, as well as "the future position of France," resulted from those meeting, Il Duce said.

Signor Mussolini began his speech with a furious attack on England which he said was exclusively to blame for the war.

The preparation for war began when the League of Nations imposed economic sanctions on Italy five years ago for the invasion of Ethiopia, he said.

The peace still could have been preserved, he declared, "if England had not rejected every one of Germany's attempt at rapprochement."

Blames England

It could have been saved, he added, if England had not adopted a program of "encirclement" of Germany and if England, in response to Premier Mussolini's last minute attempt to forestall war after the Polish invasion had begun, had not imposed "humiliating conditions that German troops should withdraw from Poland.

Il Duce said the war, once begun, could be concluded now only "with the annihilation of the modern Carthage—England."

He said Italy's operations in Egypt foreshadowed resumption of the Italian offensive and added that the Italian attack on Sidi Barrani "must be taken not as the conclusion, but as a premise."

The anniversary of the imposition of sanctions, by which the League of Nations sought to strangle the Fascist war on Ethiopia, was made the occasion for a conference of high Fascist leaders. Press editorials indicated the special observance of the day was intended to inspire Italians to bear the new sacrifices of war against Britain, the country blamed for the economic siege of 1935.

Workers Are Honored

Signor Mussolini's wife, Dona Rachele, began observance of the anniversary in her husband's home Province of Forli yesterday. She dedicated banners awarded to industrial workers in Italy's self-sufficiency drive, born of sanctions, and distributed prizes among rural housewives for raising sheep, silkworms, vegetable gardens, and preserving food without sugar.

She received a prize herself—a silver medal for civic valor for her relief work in flood regions of Italy in 1939.

An indication was given in Rome meanwhile that Fascists and Nazis intended to confer soon on Rumanian and Russian oil ports on the Black Sea, with special emphasis on control of the Dardanelles.

Serrano Suner and Ciano In Talk at Hitler's Retreat

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Nov. 18 (AP)—German diplomacy brought the foreign ministers of Germany, Italy and Spain together today in this city near Adolf Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat.

Informed sources in Berlin said Herr Hitler would have individual talks with the Spanish and Italian visitors and then hold a joint conference, probably later today.

Observers interpreted the visit of the Spaniard, Ramon Serrano Suñer, as indicating that Nationalis Spain now is definitely in the Axis camp and apparently ready to take a more active part in developments.

[Bern diplomatic circles reported Axis plans for drives on Greece and Gibraltar were to be discussed by German-Italian and Spanish leaders.

Balkan dispatches reaching the Italian press asserted Bulgaria was massing troops on the Thracian frontier. There lies the Aegean outlet which the Bulgars have wanted ever since they lost it at the end of the World War.

The same dispatches described the Bulgarian situation as similar to that of Rumania with respect to German "aid"—in other words, German troops may already be in Bulgaria with the consent of the government.]

Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's arrival came as no surprise following the visit to Herr Hitler in Berlin last week of Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Axis representatives, it was pointed out, always have conferred immediately after conferences with third parties.

Informed sources said that Count Ciano besides learning all about Mr. Molotoff's visit also can bring first hand information to German leaders on Premier Mussolini's talks last week with Rumanian Chief of State General Ion Antonescu.

Von Ribbentrop met both visitors, Senor Serrano Suñer in the Berchtesgaden station and Count Ciano in Salzburg. City, Army and party dignitaries in both places also greeted them.

The Italian and Spanish Foreign Ministers were guests of von Ribbentrop at a luncheon in Fuschl Castle, near Salzburg, after which Baron Alexander von Dörnberg, German Chief of Protocol, called for Senor Serrano Suñer at his hotel and took him to the Berghof, Herr Hitler's mountain chateau.

There, the Führer took the Spanish Minister to his office. Von Ribbentrop was present at their talk.

Swiss Saboteurs Get Life Terms

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Army General Staff announced Nov. 16 that two Swiss and seven foreigners, tried by a military court for treason and attempted sabotage on Swiss Army planes, have been found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

The communiqué did not say whether those convicted were working for a foreign power.

The charge of military treason covered an unsuccessful attempt to destroy Army planes.

Among other things the nine were charged with hiding and transporting explosives.

The two Swiss were former residents of foreign countries who had returned to the confederation.

Nazi-Scaring Ships May Have Been U.S.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Nov. 18 (AP)—The possibility that four German freighters attempting a dash for freedom Nov. 16 mistook warships of the United States neutrality patrol for "enemy" vessels and hastily scuttled one of their ships and sent the others racing back to port, crept into the incident today.

Identity of the warships, however, still remained an official mystery, although German ship officers insisted they probably were British or Canadian.

The 4,137-ton Phrygiá, one of the four German vessels which tried to slip out of Tampico Harbor into the Caribbean or the Atlantic, was set on fire and scuttled by orders of her commander, Capt. J. Schurt. The others, the 9,660-ton Orinoco, the 5,033-ton Idarwald, and the 6,031-ton Rhein, retreated to the port where they had been tied up since the outbreak of the war.

Captain Schurt told port authorities he saw four warships which sent up flare signals ordering him to surrender.

Mexican newspapers noted today, however, that United States ships were waiting outside the territorial limits to escort the British freighter Olivebank which sailed late Nov. 16.

According to this version, it was thought possible that the patrol boats sighted the Phrygia, thought it was the Olivebank, and sent up signals.

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Move to South by Germany ... Seen in Russian Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 18—What terms Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff agreed to on his recent trip to Berlin it is difficult even to guess, since virtually no details were given out. But from circumstantial evidence it is likely that Germany demanded from Russia perfect liberty of action in the Near East and was willing to pay for this with concessions elsewhere.

The first of these concessions presumably was withdrawal of German troops from Finland.

[According to statements made by Vladimir Zenzinoff, a Russian who has been in Finland as correspondent of Le Petit Parisien, and who has just arrived in New York from Helsingfors, there were hundreds of German troops in Finland. According to Mr. Zenzinoff's statements these troops had been sent in to prevent further Russian encroachments against the little northern republic. This information, however, has been strongly contradicted by Hjalmar P. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, who stated that there were no foreign troops in Finland, save the German troops, who by the agreement given out Sept. 24 last, were entitled to pass through Finland to Norway.

A Stockholm dispatch to the New York Times, however, dated Nov. 14, stated that German troops up to the number of 5,000 had been stationed in Finland to man the transit points of the German forces passing through Finland.

In view of Russia's weakness it is at least highly probable that it accepted Germany's demands that it refrain from opposing any resistance to a German move southward.]

As he could not obtain this, any more than Reichsführer Hitler, he had to advance on all sides. Napoleon also tried at first to become reconciled with Russia.

Hitler Aware of Risks

For a year Herr Hitler has been trying the same thing. He is aware that a war against Russia will mean his downfall, even if he is victorious at the start.

That is why he is doing his best to keep out of such a war. But today the clash of interests is too great for obtaining a permanent balance.

Hence there can be no doubt that Herr Hitler, like Napoleon, after having failed to conquer England, is likely to find himself forced to march against Russia if he does not collapse previously for other reasons.

A Series of Reverses

As the Germans did not succeed in following up their triumphal march into France by subjugation of England, the Reich had to look about for fresh negotiations with France and Spain in order to strike at the vital spot of the British Empire by a march into Gibraltar.

Then followed the Italian advance from Libya against Egypt, which was equally unsuccessful.

Italy's attempt to get into the Eastern Mediterranean via Greece belongs to the same line of advances against England.

This too, for the time being, has come to a standstill.

Consequently the Axis Powers have one remaining possibility of advancing: via Bulgaria and Turkey to the Suez Canal and the Asiatic oil fields controlled by England.

In order to make an advance of this kind possible, however, it is necessary to have Russia's friendly neutrality at least, if not its direct support.

This explains Berlin's increasing cajolings of Russia. This sort of cajolery may be described as coaxing with candy and the whip.

It may have initial success in Russia owing to the fact that the Bolsheviks always have been afraid of the Reich. Since the Finnish campaign this fear has increased, since Russia's weakness was thereby distinctly revealed.

It was for this reason only that Herr Hitler finally succeeded in compelling Mr. Molotoff to make the journey to Berlin.

Russo-Nazi Plants

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The diplomatic correspondent of the Sunday Times reported today that Russia is viewing "not unfavorably" what he said was a German proposal to set up Nazi war industries in Soviet centers beyond the range of British bombers.

"There is reason to believe Germany, alarmed by interference caused by R. A. F. raids with her armament, aircraft, and naval production, proposes to set up naval shipyards, particularly for submarines, and airplane factories in Russia," the correspondent wrote.

Under this arrangement, he asserted, Germany thus would have a "Canada of her own" as a source of supplies.

Utah's Governor-Elect Fulfills Newsboy Wish

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 18 (AP)—Thirty-seven years ago Russell L. Tracy, Salt Lake City banker playing host at a Thanksgiving Day dinner for newsboys, expressed the hope one of his youthful guests some day would become Governor of Utah.

Next Thursday, at a similar dinner for present-day newsboys, a special guest will be one of the youths who attended in 1903. He is Herbert B. Maw, Governor-elect of Utah.

R. A. F.-Army Links Point to British Offensive

Changes indicate plans are maturing for a concerted attack against Germany.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—A compromise between Army and Air Force viewpoints that has produced a new Army Co-operation Command under Air Marshall Sir A. S. Barratt is welcomed here as one step further toward the position from which a decisive British land offensive can be launched along carefully laid lanes as soon as possible.

As such it comes at a very opportune moment. For, although the morale of the British civilians is as high as ever and workers are rising courageously to every fresh call made on their bravery and fortitude, the tragedy of Coventry has made the people realize how deeply they are longing to feel that these qualities are factors essential to support a general attack rather than to stave one off.

Offensive Action Sought

I have just toured the length and breadth of the country and have seen for myself the damage against the background of the national effort that makes the results of German bombing in general seem a small thing and everywhere—among workers, executives, and other officials—I have heard the expression of their firm conviction that the Axis powers are going to receive great punishment and that their fond hopes that this punishment will be meted out before long.

They smile grimly at the mention of next spring for such a turn of the tide, but they just look grim at the mention of 1942 or 1943.

As one looks behind the busy scene of war industry signs multiply that indicate that the essential preliminaries to an offensive on all fronts are advancing rapidly—not the least of all in connection with aircraft production — and the altered situation in this regard is reflected in the new grouping of existing Army Co-operation Squadrons into a special command designed to cater specifically for Army needs in much the same way as the Fleet Air Arm does for those of the Royal Navy.

Not a Separate Arm

This does not mean that the Army now is to have an Air Arm exclusively of its own administration, which some students of modern warfare contend to be the perfect arrangement. It means rather that there will be within the framework of the Royal Air Force a smaller R. A. F. with its own bombers and fighters specially trained to meet all requirements of the Army and to supply as a result the closest possible liaison between the military staffs and the New Army Co-operation Command.

In short, the departure announced today might almost be termed an amplification and improvement of the air component which went out with the British Expeditionary Force to France and was commanded by Marshal Barrett.

Lessons of Dunkirk

Lessons learned at Dunkirk have been carefully studied, and it is felt that the new arrangement should meet all military needs without drawing too heavily on the R. A. F. itself.

At the same time it is announced that Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, who has been mainly responsible for the defense of Britain against German air attacks, will be sent to the United States at the special request of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.

Succeeding him in the key post of Air Officer Commander-in-Chief of the Fighter Command will be Air Vice Marshal W. S. Douglas, who was made an Air Marshal simultaneously with his promotion.

Air Vice Marshal A. T. Harris was named to replace Marshal Douglas as Deputy Chief of Air Staff under Chief of Air Staff and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal.

Air Vice Marshal O. T. Boyd was promoted to Air Marshal and made Deputy Air Officer Commanding the Middle East Command.

Air Marshal E. L. Gossage was made commander of the balloon barrage in place of Vice Marshal Boyd, and Air Vice Marshal P. Babington was promoted to Air Marshal.

What Changes Mean

The changes include establishment of a command whose immediate concern is the organization, training, and experimentation in all forms of co-operation with the land forces. This means virtually that from Dec. 1 the Army will have for its own dive bombers, heavy bombers, artillery spotters, and reconnaissance planes, instead of having them "detached" from the R. A. F. to various Army Commands. The hands on the controls of all of them will be those of men specially trained to lend the Army maximum assistance without being taken from the strength that the R. A. F. might require for its own use in certain contingencies.

Meanwhile, over Britain's shores and waters the immediate problems requiring the Air Force's full available strength are the interception of night bombers that threaten the war industry, general production, and public morale, and the long-distance daylight raiders that threaten all-important convoys of shipping bound for British ports.

New Effort Seen

The rearrangement of operational staffs is calculated to see that there is no distraction from these vital considerations. At the same time active steps are to be taken to meet the Army's fully recognized need for strong aerial support outmatching that utilized with such brilliant success by the Germans. The Nazi air force has long specialized along this line and only since the daylight Blitzkrieg on Britain failed has it turned attention to the developing of night bomber airmen with something like the thoroughness of training that has given the R. A. F. its tradition of superiority in this field.

As a further development in the plans for the close co-ordination that has been developed between the three services, the staffs of the new "Army Co-operation Command" are to consist of R. A. F. and Army officers in more or less equal proportions, and they will be in constant conference with the Army and Air Force commands concerned."

The operational employment of the squadrons allotted to the Army formations and the associated training units will rest as formerly with Commanders of the Army formations to which they are allotted.

It is noteworthy that two of the Senior Corps Commanders with whom Marshall Barratt served in France are now Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of the home forces. The Chief of Marshal Barratt's Air Staff is to be an Army officer.

International Cablephoto

The King Views Church Wrecked by Nazi Bombs

King George is shown as he inspected the ruins of St. Michael's Cathedral in Coventry. The Cathedral, built in the fourteenth century, was blasted by Nazi bombs in one of the most severe raids of the war.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (CP)—Destruction of the Coventry Cathedral by German bombs last week failed to keep the congregation from holding a service yesterday morning, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. The congregation met for Holy Communion in the drawing room of the Provost, the Very Rev. R. T. Howard.

"We are assembled for Holy Communion so that the Cathedral tradition may be carried on without a break," the Provost said. "The Cathedral tradition is with us still. The spirit in which the place was built and cared for will survive, though the stones are gone."

Free French Take Gentil

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—An official communiqué issued by headquarters of the Free French forces in London announced yesterday that Port Gentil, second town in Gabon, French Equatorial Africa, had surrendered without fighting to the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The fall of the town followed the recent surrender, after a battle, of the Capital, Libreville.

The communiqué said:

"The town of the Port of Gentil, second port of Gabon, has surrendered without fighting, two days after Libreville, Capital of the colony.

"The whole of Gabon is now part of the French Free Empire.

"General de Gaulle visited Libreville on Friday and took immediate steps to insure food supplies for the Capital.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Free French forces received civil and military authorities at the Governor's residence and afterwards inspected the troops.

"During his visit General de Gaulle was glad to see for himself that no inhabitants of Libreville or its neighboring districts had been killed or wounded in the course of police operations which resulted in the rallying of Gabon to the French Free Empire, according to the wishes of the population.

"General de Gaulle also visited wounded soldiers of the Free French forces and of units which were under orders of the Vichy Government.

"The wounded fortunately are few. A large proportion of the troops which, under order of General Gestu, opposed the advance of the Free French forces, have now asked to join their ranks."

Nazi Cameras Set

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 18 (AP)—A five-car caravan of German official photo and press experts was reported yesterday to be already installed at La Linea, Spanish town next to the British Rock of Gibraltar—presumably awaiting developments.

These were reported to be the same press specialists who filmed and reported the German drive through the Netherlands, Belgium and France. The personnel are regular members of the German Army.

Hitler Announces Post-War Program Of Home Building

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—In a decree made public today, Adolf Hitler announced a gigantic Nazi home-building program for the post-war years.

The preamble to the decree, signed by the German Führer, reads:

"The successful outcome of this war will present a task to the German Reich which can be fulfilled only by an increase in the population. It is necessary that holes which are made by the war in the body of the Nation be closed by an increase in the birth rate.

"The building of new German homes is a pre-condition for healthy families with many children.

"The Führer will appoint a Commissar who will begin immediately to make plans for the erection of 300,000 homes in the first post-war year," the preamble said.

The homes must be built so that the social group for which they are intended will be able to pay rent or make payments on them without straining themselves financially, the decree said, adding that 80 per cent of the houses built must have a large, liveable kitchen, three sleeping rooms, a showerbath and balcony.

Apple Consumption Limited in Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—Germany's fruit shortage has resulted in a Government order that apples must be reserved for consumption by children and expectant mothers.

Greeks Recapture Salient

By the Associated Press

A Greek Government spokesman reported the recapture by the Greeks of the town of Konitsa, in the central Pindus Mountain region, to which the Italians had penetrated.

The Italians have set fire to other villages in their retreat, the High Command said.

The recapture of Konitsa meant the reoccupation of one of the last salients still held by the Italians in Greek territory.

In the Pindus Mountain sector, north of Konitsa, the Greeks were said by a Government spokesman to be pushing into Albania.

"Our guns dominate the Konitsa-Erseke road in this area," the spokesman declared, "and our troops are mopping up in the Konitsa region up to and beyond the frontier. We also captured Italian booty on the road from Konitsa to Melissopatva."

He added "we are mopping up the terrain" farther southwest along the Kalamis River front to the Ionian Sea.

The Italians, mentioning the fighting only in one paragraph of their communiqué Nov. 17, said "especially hard" attacks and counter-attacks had broken out along the front after a lull and added that Italian planes were bombing and machine-gunning Greek advance positions and communications behind the lines. They also reported bombing objectives in Crete.

A British communiqué said R. A. F. planes, which have dropped bombs repeatedly on Italian communications with forces in Albania, struck again over the week end at Brindisi, Italian port opposite Albania.

Reports from Yugoslavia told of a third violation of Yugoslav neutrality by four foreign aircraft which crossed the border Nov. 17, swept through Yugoslav antiaircraft fire and dropped 26 bombs on Kicevo and two nearby villages 40 miles from the Greek-Yugoslav-Albanian frontier. The planes, which were not identified, were pursued by Yugoslav fighter planes.

Codfish Samples Flown to Brazil

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—It was no surprise to Pan American Airways officials when they were called upon to handle a shipment of dry codfish samples to Brazil.

In recent years the big clippers which connect the Americas have carried items ranging from jewelry to humming birds and peacocks.

R. A. F. Blasts Ruhr Plants In Week End of Air Raids

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Germany's war-vital industries in the rich Ruhr Valley were reported attacked heavily today by the Royal Air Force in a quick follow-up of week-end blows at German objectives.

The Air Ministry said the main force of the British offensive last night was directed at the oil refineries of Gelsenkirchen, near the Netherlands border.

Other planes bombed industrial targets in the Ruhr, it said. Rail and river communications in the western part of the Reich, the naval base at Lorient, in Nazi-occupied Brittany, and airdromes i noccupied territory.

German bombing attacks on Britain were described in a British communiqué as not heavy, and casualties and damage were expected to be light.

Third Consecutive Night

The R. A. F. attacks on Germany marked a third consecutive night of intensive bombardment of German military objectives.

Attacks on the first two nights were directed against the much-bombed Port of Hamburg. The assault with "tons of bombs" was by far the heaviest of the series of week-end blows reported in Britain's ever-growing air and seaborne counteroffensive.

British bombers shuttling back and forth over Hamburg hit everything from the sprawling shipyards to industries turning out "synthetic but presumably edible fats," the Air Ministry announced

[The British Air Force caused military damage in a second successive before-dawn attack on Hamburg, second city of Germany, the German High Command acknowledged, adding that 14 persons were killed and many hurt in this and other raids on Bremen, Kiel naval base, and elsewhere. Some extent of the intensity of the British raid on Hamburg on the night of Nov. 15 and early the next day was indicated in a German summary which listed as hit by bombs the following: two civilian hospitals, two military hospitals, one church, six schools, and a great number of apartment buildings. The report said 50 incendiary bombs struck one hospital alone.]

Returning British pilots told of setting off tremendous explosions accompanied by great billowing red flames when high-explosive and incendiary bombs found their mark time after time.

One force of bombers concentrated on the great Blöhm and Voss shipyards, the best known of many lining the banks of the Elbe, while others blasted a nearby aircraft factory and railroad yards, the Air Ministry News Service reported.

More than 1,000 incendiary bombs and hundreds of high explosives were dropped on the railway freight yards in the Billwarder district alone, it added.

"Enough was seen by our pilots to make certain that considerable damage was done," the News Service said.

Refineries Bombed

Still other raiders planted bombs squarely on Hamburg's oil refineries, electric plants, and factories in outlying suburbs, the Ministry announced. Attacking in weather ideal for night raiding, they kept it up until dawn.

From all these operations, only three British planes were reported missing.

British Build

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Despite constant air bombings on its seaports, Britain completed 84 new merchant ships, most of them fast freighters, during the first nine months of 1940, a survey of British shipbuilding showed Nov. 16.

During the same period, the United States launched approximately 33 vessels.

Britain's new ships, built and launched under extreme hazards, aggregated 426,551 gross tons.

At the same time, naval sources said, Britain completed many of the 100 destroyers and light cruisers and 20 escort and scouting vessels it had under way when the war began.

The new merchant ships included 78 freighters averaging between 5,000 to 8,000 tons; 4 tankers, and 2 passenger vessels. One British port alone produced 22 vessels and had almost a score on the ways.

The British merchant fleet has been strengthened, too, by acquisition of ships of nations conquered by Germany.

Britain admitted recently that during the first 12 months of the war it lost 406 merchant ships of 1,611,842 tons. At the beginning of the conflict, it had 9,488 ships aggregating 21,215,261 tons.

Germany claimed to have destroyed more than 7,000,000 tons of British ships and vessels useful to to the enemy, whereas England said its losses and those of allied and neutral ships totaled only 762 ships of 2,855,870 tons.

New York shipping men said they were convinced that Britain had become stronger on the sea since the war began.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18 (CP)—Eight new naval vessels will be launched from Canadian shipyards within the next eight days, Navy Minister MacDonald said Nov. 15.

He remarked it was an indication of progress in the shipbuilding program. Reports reaching him, however, indicated construction was in advance of schedules.

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Grangers Get Lesson In Farm Co-operation

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18—Farmers from 37 States gave themselves an object lesson in the possibilities of self-help without government aid when they came here to look over two handsome new building of a farm co-operative that last year did $66,000,000 worth of business.

This was a feature of the National Grange convention now in session in Syracuse, N. Y. Leaving the halls of the conference where representatives of nearly 1,000,000 farm people are discussing ways to restore farm income to its normal relationship with industrial prices, Grangers got in busses and went out to inspect retail stores, warehouses, offices, and a brand new employee training school of a co-operative that is proving its ability to reduce the cost of things farmers buy, improve their quality, and help them sell their products economically.

They heard the 70-year history of this co-operative—the Grange League Federation Exchange—from the men most directly responsible for its success. H. E. Babcock, former manager, now dean of its school, said today's accomplishments stemmed from beginnings made in the 1870's by a young Grange organization.

Three Groups Participated

Twenty years ago the Grange decided the thing to do was to strengthen its co-operative by joining with other farm organizations The G. L. F. was then formed as a joint enterprise of the three leading farm groups in New York State—Grange, Dairymen's League, and Farm Bureau Federation, each of which contributed one initial to the name. Starting in a comparatively small way the co-operative has grown to impressive size today. It owns 154 retail stores in the New York milkshed (New York State, Northern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey). It operates 400 other retail outlets known as agent buyers. It recently purchased two headquarters buildings—a modern office structure and a school—near the Cornell University campus, both built out of the co-operative's earnings.

Advantages Are Cited

Last year 150,000 farm family patrons received something like $1,300,000 in patronage dividends. They bought all sorts of farm supplies through its stores—feed for cattle and dog food made to special formulas developed at the State experiment station, fence wire, tires, canned goods for the farm table, gasoline, special brands of "reinforced" breakfast foods and flours milled in the G. L. F.'s own mills. Many of them also sold their products through the G. L. F., which operates its own trucks and processing mills.

The economic advantages appear clear to G. L. F. leaders, but the man who did most to make the co-operative a business success, "Ed" Babcock, believes its value has been more than economic. He told the Grangers it has kept alive the farmer's love of independence, his determination to "wiggle out of tight holes through his own efforts." Farmers in this area, Mr. Babcock told his visitors, can show their children how to get things done without going to the Great White Father in Washington. Grangers applauded him when he said that.

The G. L. F. leaders do not look for a day when co-operative business will replace competition. The present manager, J. A. McConnell, declared that co-operatives can thrive only in a capitalistic society. Their function, as he sees it, is to act as pace-setters for private business.

Grangers were the first guests to enjoy a dinner cooked in the new G. L. F. school of co-operative administration. They "broke in" the handsome lounge, designed for such occasions as this. They learned that the school, probably the first of its kind, is for the training of present and potential employees of the big co-operatives as well as persons from other states. Mr. Babcock, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, is so deeply interested in this educational work that he came out of voluntary retirement to take over the post of director.

Truck 'Champ'

Wide World

Orville Hoffert

Indianapolis truck driver gets $50 a month for a year for winning the title of Grand Champion of American Truck Drivers at the fourth annual contest sponsored by the American Trucking Association, Inc.

Labor Waits President's Plea For Unity in American Labor

Continued from Page 1

that I did what I could to justify these same honors."

Mr. Lewis denounced social and economic injustice and called on labor to meet the challenge. In a bitter passage he excoriated his attackers.

"I yield to no man the right to challenge my Americanism, nor the Americanism of the organizations which I represent. Those who fill the columns of the press with vile fulminations saying that the C. I. O. was conceived, indorsed, supported, engineered and administered by adherence of the Communist, Nazi, Fascist philosophy, lie."

As cheers rose, he continued,

"And that goes for 'Old Lady Green' down in New Orleans. As old as she is, she ought to know better."

Despite the warmth of Mr. Lewis' reception the fissure within C. I. O. ranks was emphasized by typical comment of Thomas Burns, Vice-President of the United Rubber Workers whose delegates, like many others, remained seated during the initial Lewis ovation.

"The Rubber Workers invented the sit-down at Akron, in the Goodyear plant," he said. "And we're on a sit-down again today."

Great Ovation

The Lewis speech was preceded by a noisy 45-minute ovation that emotionalized the deep rift within the organization's ranks. Lewis followers cheered, sang, and paraded through the convention hall and over benches, in scenes reminiscent of a presidential convention, while other groups stood silent and non-participating.

In the Lewis parade were "Left-wingers" like Michael Quill of the New York Transport Workers, Harry Bridges of the West Coast Longshoremen and others.

Katheryn Lewis, her father's Secretary, and Richard Frankensteen, United Auto Workers organizer, joined in the tumultuous and band music parade.

Silent at their tables sat all or most of the delegates from Sidney Hillman's 260,000 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 300,000 Textile Workers, the Rubber Workers, among many others.

Mr. Lewis, big, broad-shouldered and wet-eyed, stood at the center of the stage, but remained unsmiling and impassive.

Where C. I. O. Started

He recalled, as he started to speak, that the C. I. O. movement began in this same convention hall, five years previously.

C. I. O. is meeting increasing opposition, Mr. Lewis said, but this is true of every great movement that undertakes to change the "status quo."

External influence seeks to "breed internal dissension," he charged, and undermine confidence in its leadership.

Speaking extemporaneously, before presenting his annual report, Mr. Lewis said delegates must meet this attack "if this organization is to endure."

"In the past year we have not made the progress we should have made," he said. "We can't make that progress without more unified leadership and more confidence among the rank and file. We must put our own house in order before we can advance," he said.

Some Unfinished Jobs

The poll tax in the Southern States is typical of the "unfinished jobs" of the C. I. O., he said. By disenfranchising "ten and a half million people in eight Southern States" a "caste political system" exercises an "improper, unfair and outrageous control over the policies of the rest of the Nation," he charged.

"Some of you may hope that the Democratic Party will do something about it. Well, go on and hope," he said, amidst laughter and applause.

"A third of a nation is hungry," he continued, "in the face of that condition we become politically enthused," said said, "that we do not hold our statesmen to accountability for it."

Labor factions should sink differences and petty bickerings, he said, to secure unity in order to get social betterment.

Unity in the Balance

Mr. Lewis charged that enemies of labor are seeking to "breed internal dissension" within the C. I. O. in order "to divide and conquer" the union movement.

American labor unity trembled in the balance today. As the C. I. O. opened its annual convention here, the rival American Federation of Labor convention simultaneously opened in New Orleans. Linking the two were the increasing demands of rank and file for early peace; the defense emergency putting pressure for labor unity on both conventions as part of the larger national unity; and finally the personality of President Roosevelt, who is about to appeal to both sides to bridge the five-year breach which has brought strife, jurisdictional disputes, and internal turmoil to the organized labor movement of the United States.

In a bristling 40,000-word annual report, Mr. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., started proceedings today with criticisms of the Roosevelt Administration and its handling of the defense setup and a continuation of his charges that the President may be leading the country into war. Mr. Lewis found fault, too, with Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. Vice-President, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and labor member of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

But there were indications that Mr. Lewis's influence is waning. There are some here who declare that he is passing out of the picture as a national labor leader and will hold his influence mainly as the $25,000-a-year-head of the United Mine Workers, over whom he has been President since 1919. Rising on the C. I. O. labor horizon is the figure of soft spoken Philip Murray, long a lieutenant of Mr. Lewis, but now seemingly destined to take the leadership of the C. I. O. and perhaps to return it to a united labor movement with the A. F. of L.

Like a Political Convention

As today's session opened it had all the earmarks of a political convention even to the anxious advance caucuses of important affiliated groups in scattered hotels along the famous boardwalk. The tremendous national interest in this sequel to the presidential election brought nearly 100 reporters to the scene. Mr. Lewis dominated the two previous conventions of the C. I. O. But now he shares the spotlight with a rival, President Roosevelt, who has a hold on this convention almost equal to his absentee control of the Democratic Convention in Chicago last July.

Mr. Lewis broke with President Roosevelt in a sensational radio announcement right at the climax at the presidential election. He promised to resign if Mr. Roosevelt were elected. Mr. Roosevelt was elected and Mr. Lewis will resign. And the indications are that the C. I. O. delegates here, most of whom favored Mr. Roosevelt, will give polite adherence to what Mr. Lewis has to say, and then proceed to put Mr. Murray in office. In fact, a preliminary 90-minute conference over the week-end between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hillman in a hotel room here paved the way, it is believed, for the quiet accession of "Phil" Murray to the unpaid presidency of the C. I. O.

Such a development will alter the whole picture of the labor peace drive. The full personality of Mr. Murray is yet to be gauged. He is liked and respected by all elements of the C. I. O. But he has never fully emerged from the dominating shadow of Mr. Lewis, with whom he has been close for 30 years. Now it is declared he has made as a condition of accession to the C. I. O. leadership that he stand absolutely independent of all sides and proceed as he sees fit. Whether he can do this and retain the support of Mr. Lewis is a moot question.

Star Farmer

Wide World

Gerald Revenga

This 17-year-old youth from the cotton country of Arkansas won the highest honor the Future Farmers of America and its 230,000 members could bestow—the title of Star Farmer of America for 1940. With the award went $500. Young Revenga operates a farm in Emmet, Ark.

Peace Talks Arranged In Plane Strike

DOWNEY, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—A conciliation meeting was arranged today in an effort to end the strike which closed the Vultee Aircraft plant Friday and halted work on scores of warplanes.

The striking union ordered its West Coast Director to fly to the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Atlantic City, however, to enlist nationwide C. I. O. support in the walkout.

Maj. Sidney Simpson of the War Department announced, several hours after his arrival by plane from Washington, that a conference between union officials, Vultee executives and Government representatives would be held "sometime today."

Arriving with Major Simpson was N. Arnold Tolles, aide to Defense Commissioner Sidney Hillman.

Base Wage Involved

The United Automobile and Aircraft Workers' Union, claiming 3,200 of Vultee's 3,783 "production" employees as members, struck, after several weeks of negotiation, on a demand that the base pay rate be raised from 50 cents an hour to 75.

In a statement, the union charged that 1,473 workers in the bargaining unit received from 50 to 50½ cents an hour and that 700 more received less than 60 cents—that "fully 1,457 receive between $20 and $22 a week."

Vultee has, in all departments, some 5,200 workers. The company, in a statement, said the question of wage rates affected only 13 per cent of its employees—"beginners, nearly all very young men"—for whom the wage rate was 50 cents an hour. The statement added:

"Union propaganda has implied that trained men are working at Vultee for $19 or $20 a week. That is not true. Fully 87 per cent of our wage-earning employees get more than the 50 cents an hour minimum rate."

$84,000,000 in Orders

Vultee, said by company executives to be the fourth largest airplane factory on the Pacific Coast, has on hand military airplane orders—foreign as well as domestic—totaling more than $84,000,000.

The strikers voted at a mass meeting yesterday to send Lou Michener, Union West Coast Director, to the C. I. O. convention to plead for convention aid in the dispute.

Meantime Army officers from Moffett Field, near San Francisco, removed 17 basic training planes of the BT-13 type from the Vultee hangar and flew north with them. Union leaders had instructed the pickets not to interfere with the delivery. The planes were completed just before the strike began.

Conferring of 7th Degree Grange Convention Highlight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18—What is it that brought more than 5,000 farm men and women including the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, from their homes by automobile and train for a single day here during the convention of the National Grange which is being concluded today?

Not speeches. People can get those too easily over the radio now to travel to hear them in such numbers.

Not a discussion of farm aid, vital as that is to most farm families.

It was a ceremony that attracted them here, a ceremony known as the Seventh Degree of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Franklin D. Roosevelt received the degree in 1932. Only at national conventions is this highest degree in the ritual of this farm fraternity given. Since conventions are held in the different parts of the country, most members who cannot afford cross-country trips feel they have the opportunity to take this degree only once in four or five years, when the convention is held in their own region.

Fraternal Organization

Although a farm organization interested in getting helpful legislation for agriculture, the Grange is also a fraternal organization formed along the lines of Masonry. To many of its members the social and ritual side of the organization is its most important aspect.

So it appeared as throngs of rural people milled through the lobby of the convention hotel and made their way to the large theater where the degree was given.

On the stage a dramatic ceremony was performed. Grange ritual embodies the beautiful Greek mythology that grew up around the seasons, with Ceres, Goddess of Agriculture, as its central figure. But the message of the ceremony is Christian, not pagan, and it reaches a climax in the grand old Hymn, Coronation, sung in unison by all participants.

Costuming and lighting of the ceremony is given the most careful study. Greek soldiers, heralds and priests, all Grange officers, march in stately stride across the stage in robes of scarlet and purple, with swords and shields of flashing gold. Women officers of the Grange appear in the flowing white robes of the classical period.

Dignified Ceremony

It is a slow-moving dignified ceremonial, leading to a greater appreciation of the blessings of the farm home. And all through it trickles a little stream of music, simple marches played by a Grange member, and now and then the voices of a quartet.

Presiding over it all is the high priest of Demeter, Charles M. Gardner, of Springfield, Mass., who for many years has held this highest ritualistic office in the order.

This handsomely staged seventh degree work sets the standard for ceremonies in connection with the lower degrees held in little Grange halls in the open country of 37 States. Even children in the Juvenile Grange have a ceremonial. And through all these observances, Grangers learn to work in harmony for the welfare of agriculture and the farm home.

Dies to Demand $1,000,000 To Avert Defense Sabotage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Asserting that "four totalitarian powers" were co-operating to stall United States preparedness, Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, advocates a program of "exposure" to ward off sabotage of national defense industries.

Mr. Dies named Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia as the "totalitarian axis partners" and declared that the "orthodox method" of fighting saboteurs—apprehending after the commission of their crime—had failed in Europe.

He suggested that his House Committee on Un-American Activities be given funds and powers to deal with potential saboteurs in advance of their acts of destruction.

"With all due respect to the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and they are doing fine work, I think the whole method of approach must be radically changed," the Texan said.

"I am going to recommend to Congress that the Committee be given more power with respect to those who refuse to testify or to appear so that all these saboteurs may be exposed."

To Ask for $1,000,000

Mr. Dies added that he also would ask Congress for "at least $1,000,000" so that the Committee could proceed with the examination of 300,000 persons who he said were connected with subversive activities.

If the funds were granted, he said, these people would be brought before the committee "one by one" so the public might learn about all their connections.

"It has been definitely proved," the Chairman said, "that when these agents are exposed their usefulness is definitely at an end."

Mr. Dies announced that Committee employees had prepared a 500-page printed "white paper," which he said contained "irrefutable evidence connecting Consular representatives of the German Government with fifth column activities."

He first proposed to release this publication today, but later said it would be withheld until next week.

He said that a second paper would be prepared on Italian Consular representatives and "Russia and Japan will be eventually involved."

Against Open Hearing

The House Committee will meet on Tuesday. The chairman said that at that time he would oppose open hearings on the subject of foreign consular agents because he had learned from "reliable sources that Hitler already plans to demand the recall of certain American consular representatives in Germany and conquered territory."

"If public hearings are held," he added, "there might be some irrelevant statement that might be seized upon and give Hitler the excuse to do what I think they already have in mind—expell our consular officers."

Mr. Dies expressed belief that the recent explosion at the Hercules Powder Plant in Kenville, N. J., was "the start of a series of acts of sabotage."

He also said that his Committee had reported to several national defense manufacturers the names of workers mentioned in files of "subversive groups." Mr. Dies spoke specificially of the California aircraft industry.

Some manufacturers have not dismissed the employees, he said, adding that he had "indirect information" that in some cases employers had failed to discharge such workers because of an understanding that the dismissals would violate the National Labor Relations Act.

"I don't know whether that's right," the chairman said, "but we're going to have a showdown."

Harrison Doesn't Want Pittman's Job

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18 (AP)—Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi said in an interview here yesterday that he was not a candidate "for anything" and that includes, he said, President pro tempore of the Senate.

The veteran Mississippian, here for an overnight visit, has been mentioned as a possibility for the post to succeed Senator Key Pittman of Nevada who passed on a week ago.

Senator Harrison, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said "maybe we'll take a swipe at both" raising the national debt limit and increased taxation to pay for the national defense program.

"The national debt has piled up prety high. I don't know just exactly where it is now but some increase in this is probable, and to keep this from climbing too rapidly we might try to work on both the debt and taxes," he said.

Fears U.S. 'Gestapo'

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 18 (AP)—In his annual C. I. O. report, President John L. Lewis declared that testimony before Congressional committees and other public reports indicate that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has gone beyond federal law and the limits contemplated by Congress, in "its drive in whipping up war hysteria against 'subversive activities,' 'sabotage,' and 'activities detrimental to the internal security of the United States.'"

FBI activities which the Lewis report said had been admitted by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-men, included:

Finger printing industrial workers and supplying reports on them to their employers.

Making a general index of supposed subversive individuals arranged alphabetically and geographically.

Preparing secret detention cells in the FBI offices for suspects.

Inviting reports from employers, bankers, patriotic societies and private citizens on activities and opinions of their employees and neighbors.

The report asserted that it was most important that no organization be permitted in this country "that will carry on in the manner of the Gestapo of Nazi Germany.

"Criticism of the illegal actions of the FBI," the report stated, "is customarily condemned by Mr. Hoover as the equivalent of unpatriotic activity.

Turkey an' Fixin's For U. S. Army Unit

FORT DIX, N. J., Nov. 18 (AP)—Troops of the 44th Division will wade through 30,000 pounds of turkey on the Nov. 21 Thanksgiving. This menu of the 114th Infantry is typical:

Turkey soup, roast turkey, chopped giblet dressing, filling, cranberry sauce, candied sweet potatoes, celery, peas, fruit, salad, apple and pumkin pie, cider, nuts, candy, ice cream.

Deserving men from New Jersey and Metropolitan New York will receive one-day passes for the holiday—if they elect to pass up the attractive table.

Green Asks Labor Peace, Blames Lewis for Rift

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the 60th annual convention here today, urged the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, split for five years, iron out their differences around the conference table and re-unite.

Mr. Green declared the President of the United States "is willing to help us get together," and accused John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., without calling the name of Lewis, of "blocking" past merger efforts.

Announcement came from the C. I. O. convention at Atlantic City that Mr. Lewis announced his intention to step down from the head of the C. I. O. Mr. Green was making his address before the opening session of the A. F. of L.

Informed of Lewis' announcement, Mr. Green, at the end of his address, commented:

"I still maintain that his resignation as Chairman of the C. I. O. will mean nothing unless he (Lewis) also resigns from the United Mine Workers. As President of the United Mine Workers Lewis will actually still be Chairman of the C. I. O."

Aid to Britain Urged

Mr. Green said he was in favor of all aid short of war to Great Britain and hoped the A. F. of L. convention would support that platform.

He also asked the preservation of social and economic gains already won by the organization under furtherance of the national defense program.

Mr. Green said in a press statement:

"If Lewis would get out and divest himself of any influence, we could make progress toward peace."

He indicated prospects for a settlement could brighten only if Lewis also resigned his presidency in the C. I. O.'s United Mine Workers, of which Phillip Murray is Vice-President.

If Mr. Murray were elevated to the general C. I. O. Presidency, Mr. Green said, he would be "helpless if the shadow of Lewis as U. M. W. President hangs over him."

Puts Burden on Lewis

Mr. Green's charge against Mr. Lewis was supported by the A. F. of L. Executive Council which, in its annual report, and without mentioning his name, accused the C. I. O. chieftain of preventing a settlement and declared:

"The responsibility for failure to meet, confer and endeavor to settle differences, rests fully and absolutely with the leader of the C. I. O. movement. The Executive Council is firmly of the opinion that labor in America can be solidified and united through affiliation with the A. F. of L."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, flying here to address the first day's session in mid-afternoon, was expected to urge industrial peace as a necessary step for hastening the defense program.

Gov. Sam Jones, in a speech prepared for delivery, declared labor should close its ranks because "you represent people who have the most to lose if our defense effort fails."

The Executive Council report, expressing the A. F. of L.'s determination to defend democracy, criticized the use of the Sherman Antitrust Law against labor unions and urged unions to fight racketeers.

Mr. Green said that because of lack of power, which can be granted only through the A. F. of L. in convention he is helpless to drive racketeers out of control of unions they may have penetrated.

He said he could not tell at this time whether the convention would take action to "clean-up" any unions.

Meanwhile the Council declared the A. F. of L. "must insist on maintaining the 40-hour work-week" as "one of the strongest bulwarks of American defense."

A six-hour day, 30-hour week under the defense program and American Federation of Labor participating in exposing "fifth column" activities were proposed today at the convention.

Another proposal, urging that the convention vote power to battle racketeering by union officials, was also submitted to the resolutions committee for action next week.

Congress Faces Adjournment

Continued from Page 1

quired for complete modernization of army equipment.

It is pointed out that after Congress refused to adjourn in the face of administration insistence last summer it appropriated $9,000,000,000 for defense, and the judgment of those opposing adjournment today is that Congress has work to do and the sooner it gets at it the better.

As to the urgency of the Ramspeck bill, attention is called to the fact that the Federal Government added nearly 20,000 civilian workers to its pay rolls in one month and that many of these additions lie outside the range of the existing merit system.

May Be Lost in Scuffle

The bill has passed both houses, but because of changes in conference must be re-approved. It is likely to be lost in the scuffle if adjournment is allowed to become the superseding issue.

There are also two nominations, sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt last wek, which are to be acted upon. They are Dr. Harry A. Millis to replace J. Warren Madden on the National Labor Relations Board and the nomination of Mr. Madden to be a judge of the United States Court of Claims. Both appointments are expected to receive prompt and favorable recommendations by Senate committees.

The resolution for a sine die adjournment will first come before the House of Representatives, where the Administration has a numerically overwhelming control, and House Democratic leaders expressed confidence today that they would be able to command sufficient votes to force adjournment.

This would mean that unless the President should summon a special session, Congress would be absent until the convening of the next regular session of Jan. 3.

Army Welcomes Civic Aid In Safeguarding Troops

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Civic organizations have been assured that the Army welcomes their aid in protecting soldiers from intemperance and vice when they are absent from military posts.

Noting that "the morals of the Army have always been a matter of pride to its personnel," the War Department gave notice in a statement that the Army was looking to civilian communities adjacent to posts and camps to clean up undesirable moral conditions and to provide wholesome recreational facilities for soldiers.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Snow Parlor

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a little boy who was very anxious to learn where the snow came from. So he asked a fox. But the fox said:

"Gracious, I'm too busy hunting to pay any attention to such things."

And then he asked a squirrel. But the squirrel said:

"Now, that question is just like a boy! Mind your business, and the snow will mind its business!"

Then he asked a snow bird and the snow bird twittered gently and cocked its little head and looked at the boy with a bright soft eye and said:

"The best way, my child, is to see for yourself. Take your skis to the top of that hill over there. It slopes down to the edge of the world, and there you'll find out. I'll go with you."

So the boy climbed the hill with the snow bird flying beside him. And on the other side he found a gentle endless slope covered with fine snow, perfect for skiing. So he traveled for many hours, without effort and without pause, until he came to the end of the slope and saw before him a great mountain covered with snow, shaped like a volcano, but instead of hot lava spouting from it, there arose from time to time from its crater a huge fountain of snow flakes which were caught by the winds and sent now in one direction and now in another.

Entrance in a Rock

The snow bird which had been travelling on the boy's shoulder while he skied now flew about his head twittering "go and see, go and see."

As the child approached the mountain he saw an enormous number of small bears hurrying in and out of a great entrance in the side of the rock itself. Each carried an ice-colored portfolio under its right paw and seemed in a great hurry.

The little boy and the snow bird followed a line of the young bears into a marble corridor leading into the heart of the mountain. At last they came to a great hollowed-out room whose ceiling opened into a sort of huge funnel through which they could see the sky. Directly under this was a great table made of white marble and all around it seated in white marble chairs were big bears with scissors in their paws working as fast as they could, cutting out snowflakes from the pieces of cold white paper which the little bears brought them in portfolios as fast as they could use them. Running bears, snipping scissors! And the pile of snowflakes in the middle of the table grew higher and higher. At last the chief bear stopped his work, and exclaimed,

"One to get ready
Two to go
Three hold your breaths
And now, bears, BLOW!"

As he said "blow" all the big bears and all the little bears, too, leaned over the table with their cheeks puffed out and blew and blew and blew and the cutout snowflakes in the middle of the table rose, hesitated and floated up and up and out of the crater of the mountain to the waiting winds.

A Snowflake Ride

"Cut," said the chief bear, and all the big bears began to cut out snowflakes again and all the little bears continued running in with portfolios full of clean paper and running out with empty portfolios to refill them again, and the pile in the middle of the table began heaping up and up once more.

"Now I understand," said the little boy, "and thank you so much."

The bears all nodded gravely without speaking or stopping their snipping for a moment, but the chief bear cut out one very large snowflake.

"Hold on to that, sonny," he said in his big booming voice. "All ready? Then, blow, bears, blow!"

The little boy felt himself lifted into the air, up and up and up the crater of the mountain and out into open air, and away, away over the snow-covered hills, with the snow bird flying and twittering beside him, and then behold, far below he saw his own house among its trees and just as he recognized it, the great flake began slowly to melt at the edges and sink, and in a few moments he stood safe and sound on the white earth once more, with the snow falling all about him, and his skis still on his feet.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He saw before him a great mountain.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Edward Watches the Clock

Edward Elephant stood at the gate of the Elephants' house with his books in a strap waiting for Percy Pig to join him on their way to school. First he stood on one hind leg, and then he stood on the other, and then on both hind legs, and while he was standing this way and that way he swung his books back and forth on the strap. When he saw Percy coming, he put down his books and beckoned with both front paws and made signs for Percy to hurry.

"Hurry, hurry, Percy," cried Edward. "Hurry, hurry."

"Why hurry, hurry, Edward?" panted Percy.

"We are late for school, Percy," explained Edward.

"You surprise me, Edward," said Percy. "What makes you think that?"

"I looked at the kitchen clock, Percy," said Edward. "We must run, Percy."

"We will, Edward," agreed Percy.

Percy and Edward always carried each other's books because each liked nothing better in the world than to help the other. So they changed books and started to run side by side toward the schoolhouse. Edward lived about halfway between the Pigs' house and the schoolhouse, so it was quite a way to run, though they didn't mind that if they could get to the schoolhouse without being late.

But in a minute or two Edward saw out of the corner of his eye that he was a little ahead of Percy, so he slowed up. And a minute or two after that Percy saw out of the corner of his eye that he was getting a little ahead of Edward. So Percy slowed up, and they ran side by side as fast as they could without either getting ahead of the other. Presently they ran up over the top of a hill and saw somebody walking in the same direction. And as they came nearer they saw it was Miss Penelope Peppermint herself who taught the school.

"Why, Edward," panted Percy. "There is Miss Peppermint."

"So it is, Percy," panted Edward. "She will be late for school."

They caught up with Miss Peppermint, and ran past, Percy on one side and Edward on the other.

"Why, Percy and Edward," exclaimed Miss Peppermint, "why are you in such a hurry?"

"We are late for school," panted Percy over his shoulder.

"I looked at the kitchen clock," panted Edward over his shoulder.

Miss Peppermint, when she heard that, began to run herself. She couldn't catch up with Edward and Percy, but she kept along about six yards behind them.

"There's the schoolhouse, Percy," panted Edward. "We will soon be there now."

"We have no time to spare, Edward," panted Percy. "All the other pupils are inside."

"Are you sure, Edward," panted Miss Peppermint, "about the kitchen clock?"

"Yes'm, Miss Peppermint," panted Edward.

When they got to the schoolhouse, the door was still locked and there was not another pupil in sight. Percy and Edward stared at each other in amazement.

"But there is nobody here yet," said Miss Peppermint, unlocking the door and looking inside. "I think, Edward and Percy, that Edward's kitchen clock must have said it was later than it was."

"Oh," exclaimed Edward. "I have just remembered that I heard my father say last night he was setting the kitchen clock half an hour ahead so that he'd be sure to catch his train this morning."

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even though we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Make a 'Bubble Box'

Bubble boxes are fascinating things to make, and you can start a lot of fun at a party, by making one, blowing it up, and inviting the other guests to do the same. No matter how they try, they probably won't be able to do it until you show them how.

Apart from the fun, the boxes are most decorative and useful too. Made of clear cellophane, in any size, they form attractive dust proof boxes for your special possessions, because you can see right through the sides. In red or green cellophane or colored paper, they make grand little balloons to hang on a Christmas tree.

Start With a Square

Just take a perfectly square piece of paper—about eight inches square is a handy size until you get the knack, then you can use any size from a few inches up to three feet. Glue, pins or scissors are not used at all.

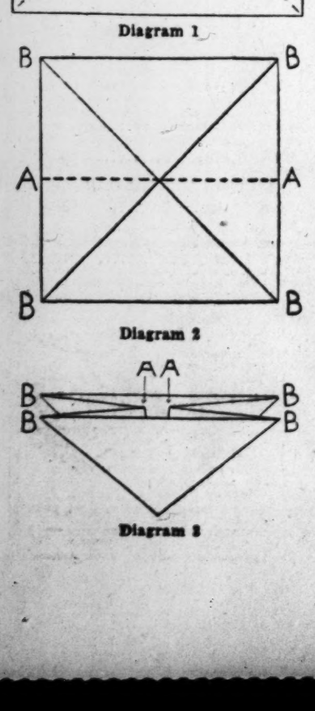


Diagram 1

Diagram 2

Diagram 3

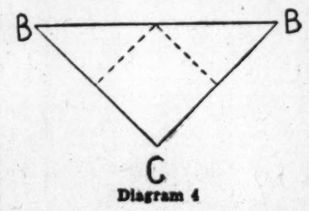


Diagram 4

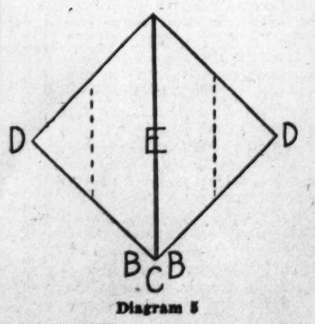
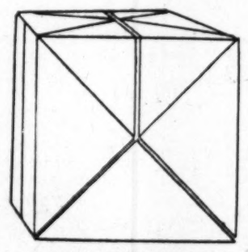


Diagram 5

First, fold the paper on both the dotted diagonal lines shown on diagram 1. Make both folds from the same side of the sheet. Now turn the sheet over and fold along the dotted line AA, diagram 2. Flatten the sheet out again, and, placing the index finger of each hand under the edge of the paper at the two points marked A and A, draw these edges together in the center, to the position shown on diagram 3. Lay this resulting triangle flat as in diagram 4, and fold over, on the dotted lines, first on one side, then on the other, so that the points B meet at C. When you have folded both sides, the results will be as seen in diagram 5. (The diagram sizes have been doubled at this point for greater clearness.)



The finished Bubble Box

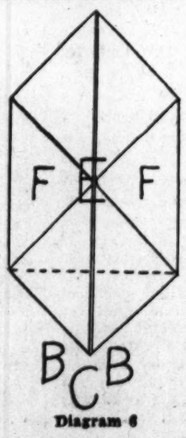


Diagram 6

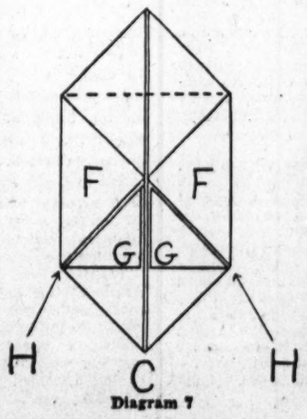


Diagram 7

Now Finish It Up

Now, first on one side and then on the other, fold the two points D so that they meet at the center of the line E. The dotted line shows where to fold. This gives you the shape shown in diagram 6. If you will examine the paper you will notice that at the bottom you have on both sides, the original points B meeting at the point C. Fold these four little triangles on the dotted line, so the points B come just below the center at E. Do this on both sides. Now it will look like diagram 7.

Now the final operation is to fold over the little flaps G and G, on both sides, folding on the diagonal lines marked H, then tucking these little flaps into the pockets of the flaps F. Press all creases firmly with the fingers, and on the dotted line shown on diagram 7, fold back and forth once or twice to give a good square bottom to the box.

You will find, at the upper point of diagram 7, a small hole formed by the folding. Dry your lips, and holding the shape loosely in the fingers blow smartly into the hole. After a few puffs, and with a little assistance from the fingers, you will have a perfect little cube, or "Bubble Box."

Busy Autumn Days Outdoors

Letters From a Sanctuary

By Muriel A. Hill

Chorley-in-the-Wolds,
England

Dear Boys and Girls,

Autumn and winter are such busy times in the Sanctuary. The hours of daylight grow shorter and shorter, and the lists of things we have to do longer and longer!

First, the bird table must be cleaned, fresh water and food put out, and special notice taken of any rare bird who visits us. Yesterday two tiny goldcrests came to the garden. Grandpa says they are the smallest birds we have, and Jill and I think they are the prettiest too. They have shiny, olive-green coats, and wear lovely golden-red "caps" on their tiny heads. Their song is like a tinkling fairy bell, and Grandpa says their nest looks like a small hanging basket. We're going to try very hard to find one in the spring.

Tessa, Grandpa's spaniel, likes the birds, especially the little ones, and just lately she has started taking her dog biscuits on the lawn and scattering the crumbs around. It almost seems as if she does it on purpose for the birds. It is lovely to see how close they come to her—Christopher Robin will actually hop between her paws. This pleases Tessa, and she watches him with her head on one side and her tail thumping softly on the ground.

The Snails and Newts

Special care has to be taken to keep the aquarium clean just now, for the plants which kept the water clear through the summer are sleeping beneath the sand. So are the snails who used to be so busy keeping the tank bright and clean. Everything has a wintry look. The snails have shut the doors of their shell houses and have glued themselves firmly to the pebbles on the sand, and the newts are hidden in sheltered corners of the shed, or under stones in the quiet places in the garden.

We think that our otters, Tom and Effie, are making a "holt" down by the deep pool. I spotted a dark entrance hole in the far bank just below the water, and soon found the back door which was above water level. Otters are quite good tunnellers, not as clever as badgers or moles, of course, but we are proud of the lair that Tom and Effie have made.

When I was hunting around Jill called to me, "Peter, do come and watch Effie, she's turning the loveliest cart-wheels." I raced to the pool, and there saw the otter in the deep water, turning over and over, trying to catch her own tail. At that moment Tom dashed up with a large piece of fish which Grandpa had given him. He dived into the pond and swam up and down towing the fish firmly behind him while Effie dived after him, pulling and tugging at it until she got her share. When otters eat a fish they always start at the shoulder and munch steadily through to the tail, so, if in your walks by ponds or rivers, you should see a fish partially eaten in this way you will know that there are otters in the district, and if you keep careful watch you may be fortunate enough to see them.

A Game of Push-Ball

When the meal was over Effie scurried off into the bushes and returned a minute later with a large horse-chestnut which she tossed into the water. She then dived after it, pushing it around the pool with her nose and then trying to throw it high into the air.

"Why," cried Jill, "Effie's playing push-ball. Look, Tom's coming to join her!"

Last night we had a school concert and Grandpa came. It was quite late when we left for home, and there was only the light of a large, white moon to show the path through the woods. We heard squeaks and rustlings from the hedgerows, and saw a great owl flop slowly through the trees. We stood quietly on the grass to watch her pass, and just as we were about to move we saw a small head pushed from the hedgerow, and a second later a little sandy colored form slipped from the grass and made a rush at some dry leaves which fluttered on the ground.

"A stoat," whispered Grandpa.

The small creature, with its smart white throat and vest, made short, playful rushes at the dry leaves, danced and capered round them, then suddenly streaked off into the shadows and was gone.

Jill and I thought the wood was even more wonderful by night than it is by day.

Your Friend,
Peter.

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The Home Forum

A Corner in Wales

THE MOUNTAINS stood up from the valley, straight up, from shoulders of dark pines and spruces until their naked tawny sides were lost in mist. Higher still, higher than mist or cloud, high as the pale sky, snowfields showed faintly pink. They brightened in the light of the quick rising sun. The mist thinned out and trailed away on airs which drifted into a cavernous gloom between two rock sides.

From this gloom came the tinkle of water—a stream, shrunken by the cold night, came out with glassy sounds and patches of white water. There was no other sound and no movement; except that, out beyond the mountain's edge, a cloud shadow was creeping and there by the stream, deep in the grass, a hill of ants was formidably busy. They were on some great adventure. With orderly haste, they defiled among the blades of grass; then the pack trains emerged and hurried off to their larder.

* * *

As the sun came up, the sides of the mountains hardened, the snow fields stood sharp against the sky that was now a bland cerulean: Below, the ants were telling the pack trains that they need not keep on coming. The news passed swiftly from antennae to antennae, and as swiftly altered the purposes of organization.

Below the anthill, the bright green leaves of the shrubs parted in a long slow rustle. Through their thickness the vivid coat of a fox was cleaving; his keen, sharp, but handsome face peered out, his cross little eyes strained. He stood, tense and silent, tilting his muzzle skyward, reaching for scent; then, dropping it, he made for the stream. Soon his lapping fitted rhythmically into the music of the water.

From the snow crests to the flatness below, a stillness hung.

* * *

Then a sound, a faint light tapping; the sound of unshod horses plodding—clopping and thumping as they climbed. Round a bend in the groove, two forms appeared, that of an awkward foal, trotting beside its dam. Their coats were shaggy, and they were bony from hard living; but the lightness and stringiness of their gait told of their freedom on these lonely mountain-sides. They passed on, up the stream, into the mouth of the valley, leaving behind them an echo of their hooves; their thin metallic cloppings sounding on the hard ground.

A small dark cloud was drifting overhead, but beyond it the sky was a delicate blue which now held other white clouds, touched with the morning sunlight. The trout in the stream awoke and flashed like silver blades upstream, their bodies curving and navigating with effortless ease.

The willows, stirred by the light wind, dim and silvery, shuddered as though reluctant to throw off the dregs of night.

A bird rustled overhead; then suddenly, as if waiting for a signal, suspended, hovering over the expectant world, its song broke. The sharp sweet notes, quiet at first, broke into a crescendo. Other birds took up the song, until it swelled into a triumphant chorus.

The hard-worn elegance of the mountain-sides softened as the glow from the rising sun burst into sudden radiance.

The hovering silence of night had merged into the tranquillity of newborn day.

A silent world—large and incredible—but what beauty, what peace was there!

C. E. M.

Direction

The sheep are down from the mountain,
The hay is in the mow,
The harvest is done, we are ready
For winter to come now.

The sheep look back to high pastures,
Last summer is in the hay,
But we with the seed of harvest
Turn toward the forward way.

KEITH THOMAS

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"SUNNY MIDI": *A Painting by Vincent Van Gogh*

THE SUCCESS of any artistic achievement depends largely on the singleness of purpose of the artist while the work was in progress. Nothing matters to him except the carrying out of his task—the solution of his problem. Now, if the problem be complicated, and its solution extends over a considerable period of time, it becomes increasingly difficult to keep one's attention focussed on the main objective. This is frequently noticeable at current oil exhibitions; more in oils than water colors, for water colors are quickly completed, while the more lengthy oil technique permits, and often invites, frequent change, not only of the point of view but of the technical means.

Although Van Gogh's mind was by no means under perfect control, it swept his consciousness clear of everything except what he was working on at the moment. In consequence, the majority of his work—and this picture is no exception—bears the impress of almost ferocious concentration.

Van Gogh worked long in Southern France—the Midi—and he was continually preoccupied with effects of brilliant sunshine. It seemed to him that he could never find colors of sufficiently glowing intensity to convey his feelings, no matter how thickly he might dash them upon his canvas.

The most extraordinary thing about this painting is that it is conceived entirely in greens—the most neglected of all colors by the general run of artists. There is nothing to be seen except trees, bushes, and grass, all in blazing sunshine; but the trees, shrubs, and grass are all of different textures and different greens, each possessing its own individuality. To be sure, some of the tones come close to yellow and orange—the deeper ones to purples and blues—but the general impression of greenness remains. The only non-green elements are a few pink flowers used sparingly, but accenting the green sharply.

It would be a very difficult picture to copy. A few years ago, while the Art Institute of Chicago was engaged in making a long series of color slides, by highly exacting engineering standards, it was found to be among the two or three most baffling among many hundreds. This proves that vigorous brushwork, with brilliant contrasts, can at the same time be extremely subtle.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

His Introduction To Bookshops

MR. FRED EMENEY'S bookshop . . . was not what your grand Londoner would regard as a bookshop at all: but it did have that great merit, praised by Mr. Howard Spring, that the customer was allowed to go in and sit and read what he liked and need never pay any attention to Mr. Emeney as he droned on and on, like Tennyson's brook, about the glories of the Hadleigh of the past. . . . Not for him any of your shops with open doors and the dust flying in and grubby-fingered Philistines making grubby books grubbier. Not for him any slick assistants to attend to and anticipate your wants. Not for him any insistence, once you were in that shop, that you were there to buy books. . . .

First of all on a visit to Mr. Emeney you rang the front door bell and waited a decent interval for it to be answered. As likely as not Mr. Emeney was out. . . . If Mr. Emeney was out, the knowing customer returned another day. If he was at home, he shook one by the hand, honoured one, at the age of eight, with the title "Mister" and led one through his "best room" into "the shop." The shop was really a part of a passage, but it had become a shop by having every wall covered with bookshelves as high as one could reach and then being covered with pictures to the ceiling. . . .

Mr. Emeney gave me my introduction to books and bookshops and, to this day, I have never been in a bookshop which I like better. But the trade is not what it was. Twenty years ago the villages round Hadleigh were blessed with Rectors and Vicars who possessed libraries. Year by year, here a book and there a book, they had acquired them, bringing them home proudly from their annual holidays, or fetching a single volume from a shop in Ipswich, and only on their deaths, were their libraries disposed of under the hammer and men of Fred Emeney's kidney brought home the wisdom of the ages in dusty pony traps. . . .

About books there is something permanent. The sacredness of print does mean that they last. If they are any good, if there is any virtue in them or if there is any praise, readers will return to them, and the mildewed stacks in the cellars of old houses, that have once been the shops of booksellers, will be turned over again and grubby fingers will dig through the dust and the works of the past will be resurrected, as some few of them were resurrected in Fred Emeney's shop by myself.—JOHN LINDSEY, in "Still Eastward Bound." (London: Rich & Cowan.)

Now in Autumn

Now it is autumn.
Under the trees is the laughter of children.
Through dappled sunlight they run,
Filling their pockets with apples.

Now it is autumn.
We walk beneath yellow light
That is maple leaves in the sun.
In the field is the sound of dry grass
Under our feet.

There will be a time to remember these things,
When it is not autumn any longer
And spring has not come.
Think then of leaves falling in the sun.
Think then of leaves falling
In the rain.

ELIZABETH WENTWORTH SEAVER

Journey Through Bolivia

I WAS ON my way to La Paz . . .

In the small villages we passed the houses were built of sun-baked clay; sometimes they were round in shape and always very humble. And how shall I describe the scenery in these parts? Hardly attractive, and certainly not beautiful. . . .

Now and then as we went on, it would happen that, just as the scenery was astonishing me most by a grotesqueness which no pen can describe, and no unaided imagination invent, I would suddenly discover some Indians walking beside the slowly advancing train—the gradient was very steep—alone, or accompanied by laden llamas or donkeys. But you are mistaken if you think that their presence made the scenery any more real. Those tiny bowed figures, the men clad, of course, in *ponchos* and the odd gnome-like caps that they wear in the highlands, the women in thick skirts, brightly coloured shawls, and funny little brown-grey men's hats, with their gliding, bare-footed gait, only added to the strange atmosphere of timelessness. They seemed to me an inextricable part of the scenery, their restrained gestures formal, almost ceremonious, their bodies bound by physical necessity to that one patch of earth. At one moment as the train swung round a sharp bend, where a deep precipice dropped away on one side and sky-high mountains blocked our view on the other, I remember seeing three Indians standing at the corner, just above the abyss. They never turned to look at the train, though it was by no means a daily visitor to their mountains, but stood immovable, staring out over gorge and rocks. Were they perhaps only cleverly placed figures, part of the landscape? . . .

For a long time we followed a large lake. From the middle of the fantastic mountain mass snowy tops were pushed up against the sky. At last Illimani's characteristic crown, over 21,000 ft. high, rose before us. As if lifted by a mighty hand the white, sun-kissed cap towered above every threatening mass of cloud that strayed about it, appearing and disappearing many times before we reached La Paz. And during the memorable days that followed in the highest capital in the world, it stood there like an unattainable but ever-present guiding star.—HANNA RYDH, in "Argentine to Andes." (London: Blackie.)

"What we most need"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE NEED fear that prayer will deprive him of anything needful; indeed, he may be assured that true prayer will increase right activity, reveal hidden possibilities, and afford increased opportunity for progress. Christ Jesus, in that memorable sermon, which has since been called the Sermon on the Mount, said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Christian Science is teaching, as did Christ Jesus, that true prayer will lead to right activity. Good is always present, yet human sense sees this fact but dimly, if at all, until thought is turned to God in prayer. In the remarkable chapter on "Prayer" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes the arresting statement (p. 4): "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." There are few who do not admire these qualities when expressed by others, and probably almost everyone wishes to possess and express them. It may seem astonishing to some, however, to learn that the "fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds," is our greatest need.

True qualities, such as these, reflect God, and when God is expressed in the hearts and lives of men, harmony is established in human relationships and activity. As we truly, fervently desire goodness, we shall attain goodness. We shall strive for it, hope for it, and expect it. The little child who is learning to walk persists in his effort until this ability is attained. Shall we do less to win that which is most needed? We should not, if attainment is really desired. The undaunted courage which proceeds heavenward despite the false claims of sin, sickness, and death, will win heaven here and now. The necessity is to clear out the hindering beliefs of materiality and behold the things of Spirit.

Christian Science teaches us to pray affirmatively. The prayer of affirmation is based on the forever fact of God's allness and man's perfection as His image and likeness. Evil is denied as unreal because it is unlike God, divine Principle. In accepting God as Principle, Love, we find the foundation of all goodness. The prophet Isaiah cried (Isaiah 55:1), "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." If anyone doubts this teaching, let him pray honestly, fervently, humbly, for "growth in grace," and he will receive the answer to his prayer.

Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." To this kind of prayer the answer is already present. Isaiah represents God as saying (Isaiah 65:17, 24), "Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth. . . . And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." Man is understood, in Christian Science, to be the exact image or reflection of God; that is, he reflects God in goodness, activity, true being. Let the one who prays beware that he does not limit God or His reflection by a finite or material concept. To know and understand God is to know man as His perfect reflection.

Since spiritual man is His idea or reflection, God must be perceived as Mind or Spirit. Mrs. Eddy defines "God" as follows (Science and Health, p. 587): "GOD. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." As one contemplates the allness, infinitude, and eternality of God, he will find his consciousness being "changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the Spirit of the Lord" (II Corinthians 3:18); and he will thus gain a higher understanding of God's creation, including his true selfhood as expressing all that is good, beautiful, and true. He will also find that the effect of this communion with God, inspired by "the fervent desire for growth in grace," will be to heal him mentally and physically of discordant thoughts and conditions. In this way the false beliefs of sin, disease, and death are obliterated from human consciousness, and thought is filled with righteousness and peace, and with the assurance of God's eternal presence and power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"LO QUE MAS NECESITAMOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NADIE NECESITA temer que la oración vaya a privarle de algo que le haga falta; al contrario, puede estar seguro de que la oración verdadera aumentará su actividad verdadera, revelará posibilidades latentes, y ofrecerá nuevas oportunidades para el progreso. Cristo Jesús, en aquel sermón memorable que se ha llamado más tarde el Sermón del Monte, dijo (San Mateo, 6:33): "Buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia; y todas estas cosas os serán dadas por añadidura."

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña lo mismo que Jesús que la oración verdadera nos conducirá a una actividad constructiva. El bien está siempre presente; pero el sentido humano percibe este hecho sólo tenuamente,—si llega a percibirlo,—hasta que el pensamiento se vuelva a Dios en la oración. En el capítulo notable sobre la oración en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, hace esta declaración interesante (pág. 4): "Más que nada es necesario que roguemos por el deseo ferviente de crecer en la gracia, exteriorizándose con paciencia, mansedumbre, amor y buenas obras." Habrá pocos que no admiren tales cualidades cuando las observen en otros, y todos probablemente quisieran poseerlas o expresarlas. Pero muchos quizás quedarán sorprendidos al enterarse de que el "deseo ferviente de crecer en la gracia, exteriorizándose con paciencia, mansedumbre, amor y buenas obras" sea nuestra necesidad principal.

Cualidades verdaderas, tales como estas, reflejan a Dios; y cuando Dios se manifiesta en los corazones y en las vidas de los hombres, la armonía se establece en la actividad y en las relaciones humanas. A medida que deseamos lo bueno verdadera y ardientemente, lo lograremos. Nos esforzaremos por conseguirlo y lo esperaremos. El niño pequeño que está aprendiendo a andar, persiste en sus esfuerzos, hasta que esta facultad se haya logrado. ¿Hemos de hacer menos que esto, para conseguir aquello que tanto necesitamos? Seguramente que no haríamos menos si nuestro deseo de alcanzar la meta fuera realmente sincero. El valor indómito que adelanta hacia el cielo a pesar de las falsas pretensiones del pecado, de la enfermedad y de la muerte, conseguirá el cielo aquí y ahora mismo. Lo que hace falta es deshacerse de la impedimenta de creencias materiales y tornarse hacia las cosas del Espíritu.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a hacer nuestras oraciones de una manera afirmativa. La oración afirmativa se basa en la eterna verdad de la totalidad de Dios y la perfección del hombre como imagen y semejanza Suya. El mal se niega como no siendo real por no ser semejante a Dios, el Principio divino. Al aceptar a Dios como Principio, el Amor divino, encontramos el fundamento para todo lo bueno. El profeta Isaías exclamó (Isaías, 55:1): "¡Todos los sedientos, venid a las aguas! aquel también que no tiene dinero; ¡venid, comprad y comed! ¡sí, venid, comprad, sin dinero y sin precio, vino y leche!" Si hay alguien que dude de estas enseñanzas, que se vuelva en su oración a Dios, rogándole honrada, ferviente y humildemente por "crecer en la gracia", y Dios oirá sus ruegos.

Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito en la página 1 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "La oración que reforma al pecador y cura al enfermo es una fe absoluta de que todas las cosas son posibles para Dios,—un entendimiento espiritual de El, un amor desinteresado." Esta clase de oración ya es oída favorablemente. Isaías representa a Dios como diciendo (Isaías, 65:17, 24): "He aquí que voy a crear nuevos cielos y una tierra nueva. . . . Y sucederá que antes que clamaren, yo responderé, y estando ellos aún hablando, yo oiré." En la Ciencia Cristiana el hombre se considera como la exacta imagen o el exacto reflejo de Dios; es decir, el hombre refleja a Dios en bondad, actividad, existencia verdadera. El que ora a Dios, tiene que cuidarse de limitar a Dios o Su reflejo por un concepto finito o material. Conocer y comprender a Dios, significa reconocer al hombre como Su reflejo perfecto.

Puesto que el hombre espiritual es Su idea o reflejo, Dios ha de percibirse como Mente o Espíritu. La Sra. Eddy en la página 587 de su libro de texto define a "Dios" de la manera siguiente: "DIOS. El gran YO SOY; el que es todo conocimiento, todo vista, todo acción, todo sabiduría, todo bondad y eterno: Principio; Mente; Alma; Espíritu; Vida; Verdad; Amor; todo substancia, inteligencia." Cuando uno contemple la totalidad, la infinitud, la perennidad de Dios, encontrará que su conciencia es transformada "en la misma semejanza, de gloria en gloria, así como por el Espíritu del Señor" (II. Corintios, 3:18), y alcanzará así un entendimiento más elevado de la creación de Dios, incluyendo su individualidad verdadera, como expresando todo lo que es bueno, bello y verdadero. Encontrará también que el efecto de esta comunión con Dios, inspirada por "el deseo ferviente de crecer en la gracia", consistirá en curarle mental y físicamente de pensamientos y condiciones discordantes. De esta manera las creencias erróneas de pecado, enfermedad y muerte se eliminan de la conciencia humana, y el pensamiento se llena con justicia y paz, y con la seguridad de la eterna presencia y del poder de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Fairy Season Begins

IN DORSET it is easy to believe in the existence of Shakespeare's fairies. This, however, is true but for a brief interval of the year. In winter, when the lanes are foul, when there is cat's ice in the ruts and hoar frost on the backs of the hungry heifers, the countryside is "wholesome." Where the fairies go none can tell. Perhaps they hide themselves in Lenty Pond or in good Stour mud, as is reported of swallows; or, maybe, they do actually wrap themselves in the snake's enameled skins, puny painted mummies awaiting the renewed glory of the sun.

The fairy season begins in the middle of April, at the time of the coming of the cuckoo, when the earth is new-fangled, and continues until the last scant mushroom has undergone its spongy decay under the rains and the whistling winds. Within the limits of this charmed period we are constantly teased by the suspicion that it is only because of some congenital denseness that we cannot see fairies. . . .

I have often intruded upon the peace of a garden at irregular hours. I have been out before the sun rises, during those sensitive moments when dreams, light as wind-and-cloud, are vanishing from the precise craniums of blackbirds and thrushes, and one after another they lift their heads to welcome the new day. Very soon their first tentative notes are united in a single incantatory chorus which in Dorset we call "the charm of the morning." It is then I keep my eyes upon the borders of the flower-beds, fondly assuming that I will detect some unaccountable movement, and there shadowed under the budding musk-rose or beneath the gorgeous scarlet of a great red poppy, a troop of these "mad peevish elves" will show themselves, spontaneously, naturally, like a stray covey of partridges.—From "Earth Memories," by LLEWELYN POWYS. (New York: Norton.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1940

Boston Budget Cut Is Forecast By Mayor Tobin

Drop in welfare costs and business rise are among factors to aid in the reduction.

Boston's 1941 City budget will be submitted to the City Council by January 15th and should be "somewhat lower than this year," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today.

The Mayor's announcement came in a press conference discussion of a current report by Lazard Freres declaring Boston's financial outlook cannot be viewed with assurance until there is reduction in the tax burden and improvement in the budgetary system.

Challenging the report's criticism of the City's debt position, Mayor Tobin declared the total City debt is $13,500,000 less than when he took office in 1938.

Reduced Debt

"We have reduced the short-term outstanding debt by $11,500,000 by a long-term loan of $9,000,000 and by improved tax collections," the Mayor stated. "In spite of this additional long-term borrowing, the City's net funded debt stands at $2,000,000 less than when I took office."

As favorable factors in the City's financial prospects the Mayor cited a recent rapid drop in dependent-aid cases in the Welfare Department from a peak of approximately 15,000 to a present load of less than 12,500 cases; increasing business and labor opportunities because of national defense activities; and a continuing decrease in the annual amount of borrowing for welfare purposes. There are, however, uncertainties in the City's financial picture until after next year's legislative session, the Mayor conceded.

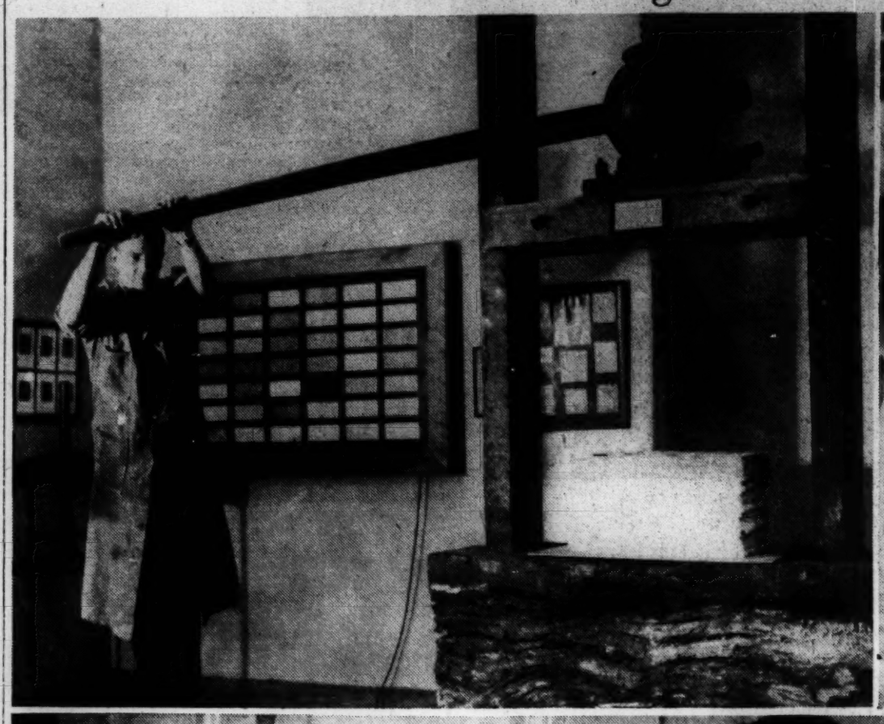
Operating Costs

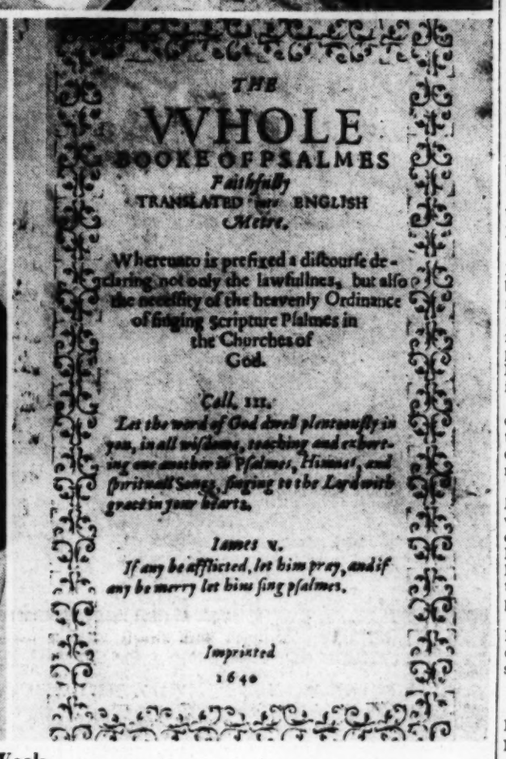
The City's operating expenses for next year will be "pretty close" to last year's, although commodity prices are rising, the Mayor said. Hinting that no large allowance will be set aside in the budget for snow removal, the Mayor indicated that, including special items such as this, the budget he hopes will be "substantially lower" than in 1940.

The Lazard Freres report asserted that Boston's accumulated tax debt has been reduced primarily through funding of past deficiency, that the welfare burden shows no appreciable decline, and that there are not hopeful prospects for substantial reduction in the tax rate.

Part of the reduction of dependent-aid load has come through transfer of some of these cases to the old-age assistance role. Additional financial burdens that may become permanent have been placed on the city during the past 1 years, the report pointed out; the city has suffered unusually heavy losses in its share of the state distributed revenue.

When Printing Was in Its Infancy




THE
WHOLE
BOOKE OF PSALMES
Faithfully
TRANSLATED into ENGLISH
Metre.
Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfullnes, but also the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalmes in the Churches of God.
Coll. 3.12.
Let the word of God dwell plentifully in you, in all wisdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Psalmes, Himnes, and Spirituall Songs, singing to the Lord with grace in your hearts.
Iames 5.
If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him sing psalmes.
Imprinted
1640

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Exhibits for Boston's Printing Week

Upper left: Dard Hunter, Jr., operates an old English paper press in the Dard Hunter Museum at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upper right: Dard Hunter, Sr., unrolls an old Japanese prayer, an example of the first printing from a wood block in 770 A. D. These prayers were kept in the pagoda which he holds in his left hand. Lower left: Honor McCusker, Curator of English Literature at the Boston Public Library, compares an illuminated handmade book of the fifteenth century with one of the early printed books. Lower right: Title page of the Bay Psalm Book, first book printed in the Colonies in Cambridge. The Library has two original copies of this book which will be on exhibition this week in the Treasure Room.

Mayor Lyons Indicted In Bribe Conspiracy

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass., and Paul Mannos, former insurance man and painting contractor, today were indicted by the Middlesex County Grand Jury on two counts of conspiracy to solicit and accept a bribe.

Both were ordered by District Attorney Robert A. Bradford to appear in Middlesex County Court at 10 a. m. tomorrow for arraignment.

The indictments against the Cambridge Mayor and Mr. Mannos were returned by the Grand Jury as a result of an investigation that Mr. Bradford and his assistants have been making for several months.

The indictments follow an expression of lack of confidence in the Lyons Administration less than a fortnight ago when the Plan E form of Government, providing for a city manager, was voted by a substantial majority in Cambridge.

The District Attorney emphasized that the investigation does not end with the indictments. He said that his two assistants—John Corbett Donohoe and Edward B. Cole—will continue the probe and that further evidence subsequently will be placed before the Grand Jury.

The indictments are in connection with the construction of public buildings in Cambridge under Mayor Lyons's Administration, the District Attorney said.

Several large public buildings have been erected, including a school, two hospitals and a firehouse. Some of the buildings were erected under the Public Works Administration.

Mr. Mannos, indicted on the two counts of soliciting and accepting a bribe with the Mayor, in violation of Section 8 of Chapter 268 of the General Laws, is President of the Mannos Painting Company of Cambridge, the District Attorney said.

This company, Mr. Bradford continued, did work for the City of Cambridge on several of the large new buildings erected during Mayor Lyons's incumbency.

Mr. Mannos was described by the District Attorney as a former President of the defunct Canton Mutual Insurance Company. This company is now under investigation by a commission of the General Court.

Bay State Businessmen Hail Shift in Labor Board

Change in the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, now in process at Washington, was hailed here today by leaders of business and industry as forecasting a more judicial handling of the Federal law dealing with collective bargaining.

Readjustment of the Labor Board has just been brought about by President Roosevelt's appointment of Dr. Harry A. Millis to replace J. Warren Madden, its former Chairman. Dr. Millis is expected to work with William M. Leiserson, who hitherto has been in a minority on the board of three.

Both are credited with a more even-handed viewpoint on industrial relations than, according to critics, characterized the former majority.

Dr. Millis, who is Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of Chicago, was a member of the original National Labor Board when it was a part of NRA. Ratification of his appointment by the Senate, which is expected, is pending.

Asked for comment on Dr. Millis' choice, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts today said:

Fairness Forecast

"The appointment of Professor Millis as a member of the National Labor Relations Board gives assurance that a majority of the Board will administer the Labor Act in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, and that the Board will hereafter govern its action by the Act and not by the preconceived theories of labor and social philosophy of its individual members.

"It is clear, too, that there will be harmony between the new member and Mr. Leiserson, who, in the past, has had an unhappy time with his two associates with whom he could not agree. Already a housecleaning in the staff has begun by the resignation of important members who have exercised an unfortunate influence in dominating the actions of the staff and to some extent of the Board.

"The next step should be the passage by the Senate of the amendments to the Act which already have been passed by a vote of 2 to 1 of the House of Representatives."

M. D. Liming, General Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today:

"I am hopeful that Dr. Millis's appointment will lead to a better administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

"A tremendous part in a field such as this depends on the integrity and ability of the men at the head of it.

"If Dr. Millis has the judicial mind with which he is credited, the National Labor Relations Act will hereafter be interpreted and administered in a way that has not yet been followed.

"The change appears to indicate that the Washington Administration is coming more to recognize the feeling of industry that the conduct of the National Labor Relations Act should not be one-sided.

"The fact that employers had suspected that the former administration of the National Labor Relations Board had gone a little too far in its interpretation of the law makes employers feel today, in my opinion, that they are likely now to have a salutary change in the administrative outlook behind the law.

Harmony Essential

"Any betterment in carrying out the Act promises to be particularly important in this period of building for national defense, when it is vital that such work go on with the utmost harmony.

"We all are tied together in a strenuous common effort and it is certainly up to all of us to do whatever can be done to make that effort harmonious.

"What we all want is progress with peace in industrial relations.

"We in the Boston Chamber of Commerce feel that anything which increases the good will with which collective bargaining is carried on will be beneficial to industry, to labor, and to the country.

"Apart from the optimism which one naturally feels over the appointment of Dr. Millis, there are still obvious defects in the National Labor Relations Act which call for correction.

"I hope that a man of Dr. Millis' intelligence and integrity will recognize the opportunity for certain adjustments in the terms of the law which will lead him and others concerned in its administration to make the proper recommendations for change to Congress."

Four Firms Face Wage-Hour Bills

Three Massachusetts shoe manufacturing companies and a printing company, employing more than 2,200 men and women, will be arraigned tomorrow on indictments charging violation of the Wage and Hour Act, it was learned today in the Federal District Court.

The indictments charge falsification of records; failing to keep records; failure to pay minimum wage of 30 cents an hour plus overtime; and shipping in interstate commerce goods made in violation of the Wages and Hours Act.

The companies are the A. G. Walton & Company Inc., Chelsea shoe manufacturers employing 1,500 men and women; the Peerless Shoe Corporation of Ware, Mass., employing 500 workers; Knowles & Co., of Boston, printers of religious articles; and the Correct Wood Heel Co., of Lowell, employing 100 persons.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate northwest winds tonight becoming gentle variable Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 36 degrees in Boston, slightly lower farther from the coast.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with occasional snow flurries in the north portion tonight; Tuesday fair and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh west to northwest winds diminishing tonight and becoming gentle to moderate Tuesday; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	37	New Orleans	51	51
Chicago	30	29	New York	42	40
Denver	45	40	Norfolk	33	32
Kansas City	46	45	Philadelphia	42	39
Los Angeles	57	53	St. Louis	33	29
Miami	55	54	San Francisco	54	50
Minneapolis	30	27	Washington	40	40

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 18
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:04 p. m., E. S. T.; height, 10.0 feet.
Tuesday, 1:39 a. m., E. S. T.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m., E. S. T.

Wreath Laid On the Statue Of Franklin

In commemoration of the 500th anniversary of printing, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin laid a wreath today on the statue of Benjamin Franklin in front of City Hall.

Millard Taylor, chairman of the presentation committee of the Graphic Arts Institute of Massachusetts, who sponsored the observance, spoke briefly. Outlining the history of printing, Mr. Taylor said:

"It is to honor Franklin that we meet today. It is to commemorate the memory of the man in America who did more than any other to promote free speech and liberty, and dissemination of knowledge for the people of his country, thereby definitely contributing to the ideal set up by Johann Gutenberg, namely, that of enlightening a people with the knowledge of the world's goods."

The wreath was handed to the Mayor by two students representing the co-operative printing department of the Roxbury Memorial High School. They were Lewis Weinstein and Andrew Aboltin, both of Roxbury.

A small group of officials of the Graphic Arts Institute attended the observance, which was witnessed by about 100 onlookers.

Chinese Actress Visits Saltonstall

Miss Anna May Wong, Chinese motion picture actress, today called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House.

Miss Wong is visiting Boston to help complete plans of the local committee of the American Bureau for Medical Aid in China for a dinner at the Copley-Plaza on Monday, Dec. 9. The Chinese actress, who has given up her motion picture career to aid the cause of China, will remain in Boston until Friday.

During her stay she will sit for a portrait by John Lavalle. Miss Wong was accompanied to the State House by Russell S. Codman, Jr., former Massachusetts Chairman of the American Bureau.

Boston Hails Printing's Development

By Josephine B. Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Extra! Extra! Newsboys shout the headlines. Presses thunder. Reporters scurry across the world. Wires crackle. News of peasant and king, laborer and president flashes to the world.

All because, 500 years ago, in a Germany far removed from Nazism, Johann Gutenberg of Mainz invented printing from movable type.

This week Boston of 1940 celebrates—not only the 500th anniversary of one of the great inventions of all time, but the 400th anniversary of printing in the Americas, which began in Mexico City. And 300 years ago, the first printing press stamped out its message in the Colonies.

Boston, even more than most cities, has cause to commemorate the occasion. It is the home of the first newspaper in the United States. And in Cambridge, Mass., the first book of the New World passed from hand to hand — the "Bay Psalm Book."

First Colonial Paper

The first colonial newspaper, issued in Boston in 1690, "Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick," was promptly suppressed. It cointained "sundry doubtful and uncertain Reports!"

The second was, apparently, of a milder nature. It also made its début in Boston, in 1704. Named the Boston News-Letter, it thrived for 72 strenuous years, the first successful American newspaper.

Today, nine major dailies rattle off Boston presses—the American, the Record, the Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Boston Traveler, Boston News Bureau, Boston Transcript, Boston Post, and The Christian Science Monitor.

But the old papers of the early days will not be forgotten this Printing Week. They will set up shop again at the Hotel Statler on Nov. 22 and 23. That gallant pioneer—the Boston News-Letter—will be there, in reproduction. There'll be an Early Colonial Print Shop, too, with one of the original Ramage presses.

In another room at the Statler, American newspapers will have their day. From the early, primitive fumblings up through the gathering speed of mechanical invention, even to a flash of the paper of tomorrow, the Americana of the Fourth Estate will march before the visitor.

New England printing will have a room to itself. Not only newspapers, but books and commercial printing will be displayed in a series of panels. Most of the Boston dailies will have exhibits here also, under the supervision of the Massachusetts Press Association.

Climax of the week's observances will be the anniversary banquet at the Hotel Statler on Thursday, Nov. 21, when city and State officials, church dignitaries, newspaper publishers, radio officials, printers, and librarians will meet to pay tribute to the inventor and invention of printing.

The First Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor made its bow to the world in Boston on Nov. 25, 1908.

It represented a new venture in journalism at that time—a newspaper that placed its emphasis on constructive news.

It was different, too, in that it wasn't to be only another local paper. Although its beginning was modest, it has become an international daily, with a mail circulation all over the world. Many editors shook their heads. Couldn't be done. Wouldn't last. A few nodded encouragement.

Its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, saw the need for just such a paper as she outlined to the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, when she instructed them to start a daily newspaper.

The First Issue

"Let there be no delay," she wrote. That was on Aug. 8, 1908. The first issue of Nov. 25 had 12 pages. It was sent to 90,000 homes, said to have been the largest mail circulation of any newspaper at that time.

Some have misunderstood the Monitor's policy concerning crime news. It has been said that the Monitor publishes no crime news. That is not correct. It does. Contradicting that misapprehension in an early issue of the Monitor, an editorial declared, "It is not to be understood that the Monitor has stooped to a censorship so narrow or opinionated as to render its news service inadequate, inefficient or incomplete. Far from it."

The Monitor records crime news in its proper perspective. It does not sensationalize crime, or cater to morbid curiosity.

Its emphasis from the beginning was to be upon the constructive accomplishments of man. It was to be a model of kindness in a newspaper world that needed kindness. It was to cherish journalistic accuracy. It was to report the international amity of man, his progress, his smiles, even his mistakes.

Most of all, it was to radiate a warm and genial glow that would persuade mankind of the real value of the homely virtues, so that those who read might thoughtfully approach that wider horizon of an awakened consciousness.

One of the pioneers in interpretative news reporting, the Monitor saw the importance long ago of acquainting its readers with the meaning behind the headlines. Other papers had recorded the news. The Monitor had a bigger task. It ventured a step further. It sought to interpret the news—not to editorialize, but to explain. Today, that is one of the most popular forms of news presentation, used by radio commentators and newspaper correspondents everywhere.

A Record of Service

The Monitor did not achieve this distinctive style of news reporting in a day. It was an uphill climb from the day of Nov. 25 when 98 workers got out a 12-page paper to the time when its own correspondents and representatives were cabling direct from every important capital of the world. Syndicated material became less and less of a necessity. Exclusive stories, and Monitor features by trained writers began to give the paper a distinctive character of its own. It gained a reputation for dependability. Statesmen quoted it. Presidents and kings, journalists, educators and churchmen joined in praise of its service.

This year the Monitor won second honorable mention for typographical excellence among papers of more than 50,000 circulation in the Newspaper Typography Exhibition at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Inquirer took first place, and the New York Herald Tribune was the third selection of the judges.

The Monitor has already outgrown two publishing buildings since the day of its birth in a hastily constructed annex to The Christian Science Publishing Society on Falmouth Street. Its present building, erected in 1932-33, is one of the largest publishing plants in the country, embodying the most advanced facilities for printing modern newspapers.

Doll Exhibit For Grownups —Children Too

I once had a sweet little doll, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world;
Her cheeks were so red and so white, dears,
And her hair was so charmingly curled. —Charles Kingsley

Which just fits the description of a hundred or more dolls which went on exhibition today at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. The exhibit will continue all this week.

The Dolls come from over 30 countries and are made of almost every conceivable material. All are so deftly and charmingly made and costumed that they delight grown-ups as much, if not more, than the children.

In fact most are made for grown-up doll collectors. They run from small figures depicting the nationality of the country in which they have been made, to character dolls from tales of childhood.

The most distinguished and valuable dolls in the collection are a group of character figures by Florence B. Brown. Under Miss Brown's deft fingers, the Mad Hatter from "Alice in Wonderland" stands, dressed in his colorful suit and top hat, as unreal as ever he appeared in the pages of that fabulous tale.

The collection was assembled by John Shaw who has been collecting unusual examples of dolls and making a career of selling them to collectors. All of the dolls shown are for sale and the proceeds are for the benefit of the Union.

In Perkins Hall more than 70 Boston women are exhibiting original needlepoint and crewel embroidery. Ruge, chairs upholstered in needlepoint, embroidered pictures, bags, pillows and many small pieces having unusual artistic merit are being shown.

The members of the committee responsible for this exhibition are Mrs. Kennard Winsor, chairman, Mrs. William A. Burnham, Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mrs. Sewall Cabot, Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Mrs. B. Preston Cutler, Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Ronald Lyman, Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley, Mrs. Alexander Neilson, Mrs. Henry G. Vaughan, Mrs. Roger S. Warner, Mrs. Edward R. Warren and Mrs. Rudolph Weld.

National Municipal League To Discuss Taxation Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 18—The suddenly vivid problem of cutting local taxes so citizens can pay the soon-to-pyramid national defense levies was the chief item of concern here today as the National Municipal League opened its 46th annual National Conference on Government. Necessity for this was emphasized at the opening luncheon of the three-day meeting in Hotel Kimball by G. Lyle Belsley, of the Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense.

The meetings, attracting governmental experts from all parts of the country, will review progress made in the past year in various cities. C. A. Dykstra, head of the Selective Service, and also President of the National Municipal League, is the scheduled chief speaker at tonight's Good Government Mass Meeting in the Springfield Municipal Auditorium. Newbold Morris, president of the City Council in New York, also is a scheduled speaker tonight. Albert C. White, Jr., President of the Springfield Taxpayers' Association, will preside.

Civil Service

Tomorrow morning, Howard P. Jones, New York State Civil Service Commissioner, will preside over a session devoted to the Merit Service. Maxwell A. DeVoe, Director of the Rhode Island State Department of Civil Service, will describe the operation of his State's model law. Paul J. Kern, President of the New York City Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Harry W. Marsh, Field Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, will also speak.

Dr. Dykstra will preside tomorrow over a session on American self-government in which several noted educators will participate. These include A. M. Jorgenson, President of the University of Connecticut; Robert D. Leigh, President of Bennington College; Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana University; Prof. Carl J. Freiderich of Harvard, and others.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and John G. Winant, Director of the International Labor Office, Geneva, will be the chief speakers at the annual banquet of the League tomorrow night.

Wednesday will be occupied with sessions on relations between cities and the States in personnel matters, continuation of the clinic on self-government, a round table on "The Press and Democracy's Crisis," and a round table discussion of problems arising from the trend in cities towards decentralization of residence and business to suburbs.

Self-Government

C. D. Jackson, former Managing Editor of Life Magazine, and now President of the Council for Democracy, will preside at the clinic of self-government. Participants will be the same as on Tuesday.

Herbert Brucker, Assistant Dean, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, will preside at the press and democracy round table. Participants include, Karl Detzer of Reader's Digest; Daniel D. Mich of "Look"; Robert R. Mullen, The Christian Science Monitor; Oxie Reichler, Herald-Statesman, Yonkers, N. Y., and William T. McCleery, of the newspaper PM, New York.

Bishop Links Isolationism To Spread of Hitlerism

"The world cannot exist half totalitarian and half free," Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Church in New England, told members of the Young People's Conference of the Inter-Church Council at the Second Congregational Church in West Newton yesterday.

Striking at the isolationists, Bishop Oxnam told the 400 young people that the isolationist rejected internationalism and that his rejection distroyed the efforts of free men and free states to establish world law and order. "But he could not avoid his date with the world," Bishop Oxnam continued.

"Instead of sensible co-operation that sought to abolish international anarchy, he now confronts an insane imperialism that seeks to establish the rule of one nation by force. He sold his world birthright for a mess of provincial pottage. He turned from citizenship in a world state to the danger of serfdom in a dictator's world," he went on.

Viewing the day of the isolationist as being done, Bishop Oxnam asked if "we are to have the United States of the world, or are we to have world-wide Hitlerism?"

"Is there no way whereby democracy can move toward world law and order? There is. The political freedom of democracy must be used by free men to bring economic justice to all who live within democratic states. Free men with a stake in a free land constitute the most certain attack upon the dictator who competes in world politics and economics with a state of few rulers and many slaves. The slaves will rise when they behold the freedom of freemen.

"We must build our national defense in sufficient arms for any emergency certainly. We must likewise build that defense in the education of our people, in the justice of the economic order in which they live, in the freedom they experience.

"We must not adopt Fascism at home to destroy Fascism abroad. The danger of Fascism at home does not lie in the constructive endeavor of thoughtful leaders to enthrone ethical principals in the economic order. It lies in the resistance of privileged parties who refuse to co-operate with the endeavors, or who take measures to block constructive change."

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Awards Granted To G. E. Staff For Best Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 18—General Electric's plan of granting cash awards to its employees for "ideas" netted workers $1,300 during October for more than 200 ideas, some of which brought an initial grant of $35 to $50.

Daniel Low, diemaker, took the high award when he received an additional payment of $50 for an idea which was adopted in December of last year at which time ne was granted a partial award of $50. His idea called for the use of a power scraper to eliminate hand work on many scraping jobs. This machine does the work much easier and faster than it can be done by hand.

The distinction of having the most ideas adopted with monetary awards, and of earning the second highest total payment went to Ellis Richardson, a boring-mill operator in the motor department. During the month he had 10 ideas adopted for awards totaling $47.50.

John T. Nolan, engineering clerk in the turbine department suggested the use of a less expensive material for making negatives of photolythic prints, for which he has been given a partial award of $40. This change resulted in a better product at a substantial saving in material cost. Whether or not he gets additional award depends on the success with which the idea is applied.

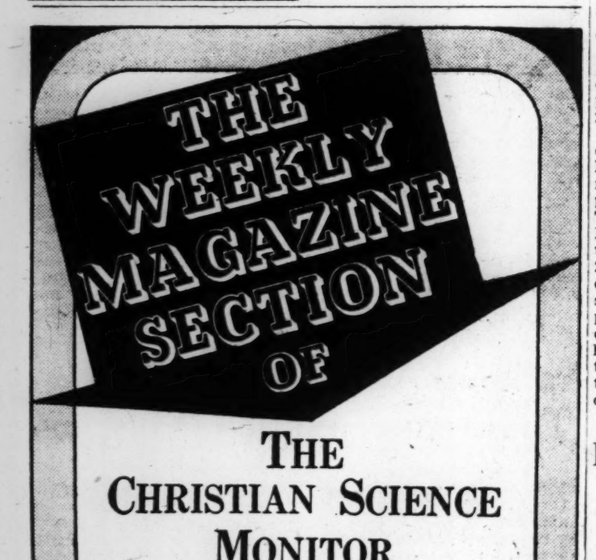
Leading the women, was Ellen MvGovern who won $35 for two ideas for improving production sheets and also the procedure of handling requisitions.

Greek Red Cross Is Cabled $10,000

The American Red Cross has already moved to help Greek civilians, it was learned recently when announcement was made that $10,000 had been cabled to the Greek Red Cross through the American Minister at Athens.

At the same time, the Red Cross ordered purchase of a quantity of dried milk to be distributed to Greek civilians.

The dried milk, consisting of 240 cases valued at about $5,000, was offered to the American Red Cross through the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva, which had located the shipment in Skopje, Yugoslavia, through the co-operation of the Yugoslav Red Cross. Advices were that it represented the only presently available food supply that could be sent into Greece.


THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section November 23, 1940
FOOD AND WAR
By Herbert Hoover
Discussion of how far the Good Samaritan parable should apply to foreign help in feeding the destitute people of Europe who face possible famine during the winter and coming spring.
A MODERN FIRST LADY OF MEXICO
By Betty Kirk
Interview with Doña Amalia Solorzano de Cardenas, wife of the President of Mexico.
LISTENING TO THE WAR
By Edith Iglauer
Nine hours daily with the Princeton University Listening Post as workers make records of European broadcasts.
WINTER UNDER DIFFICULTIES
By Mrs. White Mountain Smith
A light-hearted account of the trials of housekeeping in the Grand Teton National Park, where snow reaches a depth of ten feet on the level, "when one finds a level."
"A PENNY PLAIN AND TUPPENCE COLOURED"
By Pearl Strachan
Delightful description and drawings in color from Pollock's home dramatization of "Oliver Twist or the Parish Boy's Progress," a rare book bequeathed to the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.
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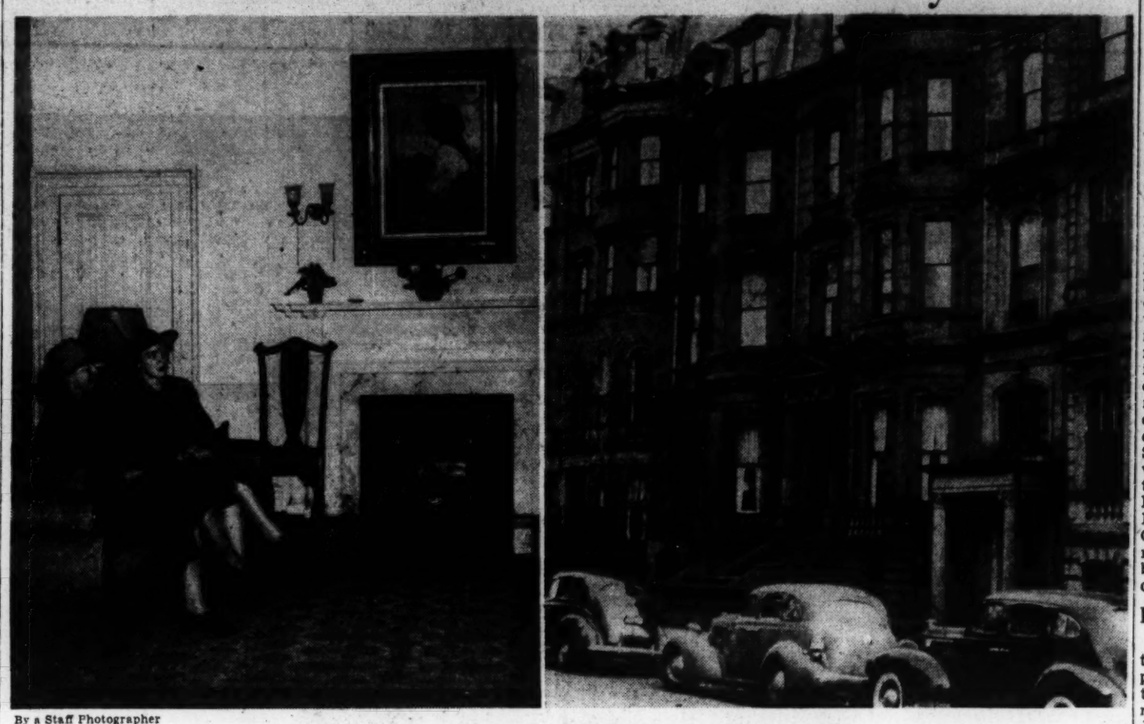
A Boston Institution Has an Anniversary



By a Staff Photographer

College Club on Commonwealth Avenue Is 50 Years Old

Left: Guests of the College Club, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary tonight. Right: Exterior view of the Club where many distinguished visitors have been guests.

U. S. Workers In Split Over Thanksgiving

Federal Government employees were not all united today on celebration of Nov. 21, the date proclaimed by the President as Thanksgiving Day.

Yankees first and Democrats later, the employees under Postmaster Peter F. Tague in Boston, will work all day on this coming Thursday, preferring to celebrate with the rest of New England on Nov. 28.

Nearly all other branches of the Federal Government, however, are celebrating the date set by Presidential proclamation.

Lighthouse keepers and their families on islands in Boston Harbor and along the coast will "celebrate" this Thursday, but hasten to point out that it is a matter of choice when they eat their turkey.

Over at the Navy Yard, officials said the Yard would be shut down tight on Nov. 21, "like a Sunday." The Coast Guard will have turkey on the menu of all ships and stations on Nov. 21, and allow as many men as possible to enjoy shore leave.

The United States Marshal and Deputy Marshal for the Boston district have scheduled Nov. 28, the State holiday, for observance by their department. The Marshal's office explained that they had to come to work on the 21st, anyway, as one of the Federal District Court judges had a hearing set down for that day.

The Clerk's office of the Federal District Court also is expected to celebrate on the 28th, but may be pared to a skeleton crew on the 21st.

WPA offices and projects will be closed both Nov. 21 and Nov. 28, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, said. The presidential proclamation "set the coming Thursday as Thanksgiving," Mr. Delaney said, "and we shall follow this. The Governor proclaimed the 28th as Thanksgiving for Massachusetts, however," he added, "and since all business shall be suspended for that day all WPA projects shall be shut down on that holiday. There will be no loss of time. Projects will be rescheduled to make up the loss due to the holidays.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture by Erika Mann, "Youth Pays the Price of Fascism," at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8 p. m.

Free Public Concert sponsored by the Fantasia Club of Boston University's College of Music in the Little Theater of the Soden Building, 8 p. m.

Benefit Concert Debut of Frederick Doron, violinist, in Empire Theater, Salem, 8 p. m. Proceeds to Kosciuszko Foundation's Fund for Polish Scholars.

Tuesday

Talk on the theater by Louis Calhern under the auspices of the Charlotte Cushman Club at 1 Marlboro Street, 11:00 a. m.

Football luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston in the Georgian Room of Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m. Coaches from major New England colleges to be present.

Regular luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston in the Renaissance Room, Hotel Touraine, 12:30 p. m. Sir Herbert B. Ames, speaker; subject, "The Training of a Canadian Airman."

Inauguration of Dr. Carl S. Ell as President of Northeastern University. Ceremony in the Boston Opera House, 2:00 p. m.

Regular meeting of the Bostonian Society, in the Council Chamber, Old State House, 2:30 p. m. Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, speaker.

Founders of College Club Golden Jubilee Honor Guests

Fifty years ago today, two graduates of women's colleges in the United States broke away from conventional ideas of college associations and formed an organization of their own dedicated to the higher place that women were expected to hold thereafter in the affairs of the nation.

Tonight, these co-founders of the College Club, Mrs Lucien Howe of Cambridge, and Mrs. Samuel F. Clarke of Williamstown, will be the honored guests at Golden Jubilee observances of the club, which will bring to the Commonwealth Avenue headquarters some distinguished alumni including Mrs. Dwight Morrow.

Among the scheduled speakers will be Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, who will recall some of the travels of the Club from its originally rented rooms on Marlboro Street to its present spacious accommodations at 38-44 Commonwealth Avenue.

During those early migrations, the lub spent short periods at 76 Marlboro Street, the Hotel Bellevue, and rented rooms. It settled in its Commonwealth Avenue location in October, 1905, expanding so rapidly that it soon took over all the comfortable-looking, brownstone-fronted buildings, having four entrances on the Avenue.

Membership of the Club has soared to 1,200, in addition to "open house" privileges allotted to graduates of women's colleges visiting this city from time to time. With its spacious accommodations, the Club now conducts social activities of a type that was considered "undignified" prior to women's suffrage.

During its 50-year history, the Club has played host (or should it be hostess) to such distinguished personages as Sarah Bernhardt, Mark Twain and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Its present president is Beatrice S. Woodman. Latest activity of the Club is the organization in preliminary form of a women's civilian corps, as part of a broad plan of community service in peacetime, and defense in war.

The jubilee observances will continue throughout the week, closing a week from tonight with a pageant.

R. I. Households Show an Increase In Federal Census

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The 1940 housing census in Rhode Island disclosed today that the number of private households in the State had increased 13.6 per cent since 1930 while population increased only 3.8 per cent during that period.

Director William L. Austin of the Census Bureau, reported the average number of Rhode Islanders living in occupied dwellings on April 1, 1940, when the census was taken, was 3.8 per cent as compared with 4.16 in 1930.

Of the 203,590 dwelling units in Rhode Island, 9,890, or 4.9 per cent, were vacant and for sale or rent, while 187,795 dwelling units were occupied.

Eighty-nine per cent of the State's total units were located in urban areas and only 3.8 per cent of these were vacant compared with 13.3 per cent in vacancies in the rural dwellings.

Providence, with 69,746 dwelling units, reported 2,130, or 3.1 per cent, vacant and for sale and rent; Newport, with 8,317 units, reported 370, or 4.4 per cent, vacant; Portsmouth, with 1,853 units, reported the highest percent of vacancies, 46.1 per cent, or 855 units; Pawtucket, with 21,319 units, reported 472 vacant, or 2.2 per cent; Woonsocket, with 13,403, reported 340, or 2.5 per cent, vacant; and Westerly, with 3,525, reported 260, or 7.4 per cent, vacant.

Groups for Blind Plan to Organize

A further trend toward co-operative action in social efforts will be marked tonight when some 40 organizations for the blind in Massachusetts meet to consider the formation of a Massachusetts Council of Organizations for the Blind.

Under the proposed plan of organization which will be presented by Dr. Gabriel Farrell, Director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, the new group would assist in coordinating the activities of volunteer activity throughout the State. Tonight's meeting will be presided over by Arthur F. Sullivan, a graduate of the Perkins Institute and the Boston University Law School.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.8m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish): music; news; educational topics.
9:00 p. m.—International code practice.
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
10:30 p. m.—Rebroadcast of "Friendship Bridge" series.

Maine Milk Hearings Set For Tomorrow

John A. Canavan, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, left Boston today for a hearing in Portland, Maine, on cases charging three Maine milk dealers with having failed to contribute $175,000 to the uniform rate pool set up by the Federal Government for the benefit of farmers.

Mr. Canavan, who has handled the milk cases in Boston for the past two years, said the hearing would be held tomorrow morning in the Federal District Court before Judge John A. Peters.

The three companies are charged in the complaint with having failed to file reports, to contribute to the uniform rate pool, and to the marketing administration and service expenses of the milk marketing administrator.

The complaint, filed by Mr. Canavan and John D. Clifford, Jr., United States Attorney, names the Albion Creamery, Inc., of Albion, Maine; the Norway Dairy, Inc., and Seven Oaks Creamery, Inc., of Norway, Maine.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

890kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 M. McBride, speaker	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Western Serenade
3:15 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	"Console Capers"
3:45 Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Lowell Cartwright, music	Speech School
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"RFD Melodies"	Political talk	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Famous O'Henry Jury	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Stephen McCormick	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Trials: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Political talk
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Political talk
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Compton, songs	"Lone Raider, songs	Political talk
8:00 "Those We Love"	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Curtain Time"; drama
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	and music
8:30 Howard and Shel-	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Concert Miniatures	"Swing Time"
8:45 don; orchestra	"True or False"	**symphonic orchestra**	Song Spinners	Studio Program
9:00 **Theater: Tyrone**	"You're in the Army	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Power and Anna-**	Now"; talks	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 **bella in "Rage of**	News; Music	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Dance Music	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **Manhattan"**	"Frontline Headlines"	Bob Stronz's Orchestra	Dance Music	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	Tropical Moods	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Classical Album"
10:15 chestra	Dance Music	vocalists	News Service	West Point Cadets
10:30 J. Wesley Sports	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**Chicago Opera Company:**	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:45 News of the World	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**"Traviata"**	"Swinging Strings"
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Chicago Opera Company:**	"King Cole Swingsters"
11:15 "Master Works of	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Local News; Weather	**"Traviata"**	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 Music"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Draft talk; Will Brad-	**Chicago Opera Company:**	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	ley's Orchestra	**"Traviata"**	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Recording	Variety program	News; comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Irene Hanify, organ	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	"Shopping With Cosette"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Edgar A. Guest;	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party.	"The Drama of Food"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15 **American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30 **the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Georgia Mae"	"This Small Town"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"By Kathleen Norris"	Talk to Drafted Men.	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Program
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	Sports Matinee	Studio Program
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Sports Matinee	Texas Trailers
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss interview	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Wuthering Heights"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Comment; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	popular orchestra
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news;	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	Zeke Manner's Gang	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons, talk	Dramatic sketch	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Agriculture talk	Marjorie Mills, house-	Ohio School of the Air	Alex Thiede Conducts
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Concert Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Johnny Duffy, organist	Song recital
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"	Talk, H. N. Davis, from	Musical program
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Boston Opera House	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Alfred Antonini's Orch.
3:15 "Don Artiste"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Talk	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service; talk.	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	George Duffy's Orchestra	Voice and organ
3:45 Popular music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Community Recreation"
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Hadassah Program	"Stella Dallas"	"At a sidewalk Cafe"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	The Cavanaughs	Organ recital
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Songs and organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	"Star Quest"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Interview: J. Garside	Memory Lane	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenaders; music	"Concert Miniatures"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Your Announcer Is"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Mystery Hall, dramatic	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Quiz; Carol Bruce	soloist; chorus	Bob Stanley's Orchestra.	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Antonini Concert Series.	Bob Hamilton's Trio
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Antonini Concert Series.	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People";	'Grand Central Station';	Frank Crumit and Julia	Mystery Hall, dramatic	"Classical Album"
9:15 interviews; music	drama	Sanderson's quiz	sketch; orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	J. Kennedy; music	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Classical Album"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	"Fires of History"	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	"Aloha Land"; music	Bob Hope; Shirley Ross;	Detroit hockey game, by	Five Star News
10:15 Draft talk; music	Dance Music	chorus; orchestra	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30 Talk; Gov. Stassen	"Meet Edward Weeks";	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.
10:45 News of the World	guest, S. Anderson	house"; comedy	Ed Mayehoff's Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	J. B. Priestley	The Streamliners
11:15 Masterworks of	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Local news; weather	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ensemble Moderne
11:30 Music; records	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	"Alpineers"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	Five Star News

Maine Relief Fund Overdraft Points to Larger New Budget

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 18—The budget committee of the Maine Legislature is hard at work on budget estimates for the next two years. The committee is preparing estimates for presentation to the incoming Legislature in January. Conferences are being held with the various department heads. In view of the sizable overdraft which has accrued in the welfare department, a substantial increase in the budget estimates for that division is indicated. It is also believed that plans to increase the scope of the department of audit may entail increases in appropriations for that department also. Governor-Elect Sumner Sewall (R) is sitting in with the committee on budget estimates, together with Governor Lewis O. Barrows, Controller Harold E. Rodgers and Budget Officer Frederick G. Payne. There remains a great deal of work to be done between now and the convening of the new Legislature.

House Cleaning Prospects

There is considerable speculation as to possible changes in the personnel of the State Administration under the new government which will take over in January. There are those in the Republican ranks as well as in Democratic circles who feel that a house cleaning is in order.

For instance, despite the fact the legislative investigating committee gave Attorney General Franz U. Burkett a clean bill as a result of its investigation into the connections of the Attorney General with the promotion of certain cemetery developments, there are those who feel a change in the office is impending. So far as is known Mr. Burkett will be a candidate to succeed himself. Donald W. Webber of Auburn, who served as special counsel for the investigating committee, is reported to have support for the job, but he nas not indicated he is a candidate for it. David Walton, City Manager, of Auburn, prominent in the Sewall organization which won a close primary fight over three other G. O. P. gubernatorial candidates, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mayor Payne of Augusta as State Budget Officer. Mr. Payne ran second to Sewall in the primary. Mr. Walton, however, is a former chairman of the State Liquor Commission. He was removed by Governor Barrows early in the first Barrows' Administration. Mr. Walton was an appointee of former Governor Brann and it is said he would prefer more than anything else to be returned to his former position.

Mr. Sewall's acts as Governor will be scrutinized closely by many of his supporters who were pleased by his pre-election position that the Governor and Council should be returned to a purely advisory capacity and play a far less prominent part in State affairs. The Council's part in distribution of jobs long has been subject to criticism, but in 1937 a move to abolish the Executive Council was defeated. It seems to be felt generally that Mr. Sewall, as Governor, has a great opportunity to become a particularly strong political figure and already he has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the United States Senate in 1942. However, much depends on his Administration the next two years.

Shoe Orders Lag

With the defense program already credited with improving employment conditions, Maine's annual problem of increasing relief burdens with the coming of the winter season is not expected to be as heavy, this year. Some of the mills have defense orders. There are extensive airport projects but the shoe industry, thus far, appears to be lagging. Data supported by local agencies indicated 8,515 relief cases active in October with total obligations incurred of $209,492.82 of which $137,830 was in local funds and $71,662 in State funds.

'Troops' From Harvard Again Invade the Wellesley Campus

It's getting to be a habit at Harvard—this practice of invading Wellesley on one pretext or other.

Of course, no observer of Harvard ways worth his salt would suggest that the boys in the Yard really need a pretext to visit their college friends. But the number of mass "invasions" in recent years has been suspiciously mounting.

In the spring of '38 it was that Ed Read '40, President of the Harvard Lampoon, took the Wellesley Hoop Race by storm—winning the too, too sacred annual ceremony from 400 amazed (and, reputedly, delighted) co-ed seniors.

Last year the Harvard Crimson entered the field. On a balmy spring evening they mustered canoes, Indian outfits, and a makeshift raft, and made an unexpected entry into the Wellesley pageant of floats on Lake Waban.

And now, yesterday, it happened again. It was a bicycle race this time. On the tenth anniversary of the founding of Dunster House, upperclassmen dorm on the Charles; on the supposed anniversary of the first Harvard-Wellesley "date"; and on some sort of anniversary of bicycle-riding (surely pretext enough for anyone) 15 Dunster House Harvardmen on bikes raced the 15 miles from Cambridge to Welleslay.

Jack Powelson, a senior, was victor, and when he arrived pretty Virginia Horn of fhe Wellesley News crowned him with a wreath of laurel. The others of a reception committee of 150 smiling girls gave him a shrill Harvard cheer.

He was not the only hero. Ted Fraizer, also a senior, and of late President of the Harvard Willkie Clubs, descended on the campus mounted on a mammoth old-fashioned high-wheeler bicycle. It nearly got away from him before he came to a stop. Curling his handle-bar mustache, tipping his round derby, blandishing a white tie and knickers, he smilingly accepted a second wreath—and the attentions of newspaper photographers.

Paul Carp, a Junior, was a hero in his own right, too, for he came in first of those who rode on the coaster-brake model bicycles. Powelson had used an English gear-shift one.

But to the Wellesley girls all of them were heroes. Hadn't they pedalled 15 miles just for their smiles? The first thing they did was invite them all to the "Well" for hot chocolate on the house. After that, who knows?

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, Nov. 19

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Short Wave Programs

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Folk Tunes. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Zoltan Kodaly: Hary Janos suite: News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg. 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Cello Solo by Akira Susuki. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Vatican City—8:30 p. m.—News Broadcast and Comment. HVJ, 9.6 meg. 31.06 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Folk Songs; Orchestral Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg. 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—News and Views. Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Music of Britain"; BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.79 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Harvard Alumni Bulletin Urges Crippling of Japan

Vigorous action to cripple the Japanese war machine, including the imposition of an embargo on all trade with that country and the extension of unlimited credit to China, is urged on the United States in the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

A prominently displayed article entitled "The Far East, A Proposal For Action" is signed by James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, and 15 members of his faculty. The article had previously appeared in Cambridge in pamphlet form, distributed by American Defense, Harvard Group.

"With the Axis powers dominating Europe, and Japan dominating the East," the article warns, "economic control of South America by these three would be a probability; and history has shown that economic domination merges by imperceptible degrees into political domination."

Should the United States allow this to occur, the Harvard men continue, America's foreign trade would be "substantially eliminated," the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine would become an "impossibility," and war between the United States and the totalitarian powers would become a likelihood.

Such a catastrophe can only be prevented by three immediate steps, it is maintained. They are these:

1. Imposition of a complete embargo on all exports to and imports from Japan. "We must deprive Japan of raw materials which she must have to wage effective war. The embargo on aviation gasoline and scrap . . . should be followed by embarboes on pig iron, copper, oil, gasoline, motor vehicles, and machinery . . . Moreover, there should be an embargo on imports from Japan, for without exporting to this country, Japan cannot acquire the credits necessary to the acquisition of materials she must buy."

2. Extension of all possible aid to China, including credit. "In meeting the Japanese and Axis menace, it is far better that we provide, gratis if necessary, the munitions to enable the Chinese to fight than that, sooner or later, we sacrifice not only our munitions but also the lives of our young men."

3. Assumption with Britain of joint control of the Singapore Naval Base to prevent Japanese conquest of the East Indies.

Such steps are being demanded by the American people, according to the Harvard men. "The country is now awake. Since the conquest of Norway and the Low Countries, we have learned the lesson which Munich and the conquest of Czechoslovakia could not teach us.

That to permit the predatory nations to take and hold the initiative leads to disaster; that a belief in the power of appeasement is a life in a fool's paradise; and that the only method of dealing with the totalitarian powers is to act before they act, and thwart them before they have nourished themselves by conquest into a condition of irresistible strength."

Doing Their 'Homework' in Geography

By a Staff Photographer

Four Globe Trotters Glad to Be in America After Exciting Crossing

These four young British evacuees, recently arrived in Boston with about fifty other youngsters aboard the British Baltrover, locate home three thousand miles away. Left to right: Geoffrey Wright, John Bunting, John Wright; with Jennifer Bunting in the foreground.

Revere Mayoralty Fight Tops Primaries

Most Massachusetts voters completed their 1940 balloting at the Nov. 5 Presidential election, but those in four Bay State communities will nominate candidates for Mayor and other positions tomorrow, while in two others nominations will be made for minor municipal posts.

Revere, Beverly, Peabody and Fall River voters will nominate mayoralty candidates, while the voters in Lawrence will nominate members of the Board of Aldermen and the School Committee, and those in Taunton will nominate candidates for the City Council and School Committee.

The Revere Mayoralty contest, a four-man fight, is the chief attraction. Mayor Laurence J. Gillis is seeking a second term against three vigorous opponents, Thomas U. Kelley, City Treasurer; Raymond E. Carey, President of the City Council, and Parker J. Brown, City Assessor.

More Voters in Revere

A total of 63 candidates are on the ballot in Revere, where 19,000 voters are registered, an increase of 2,500 over the number eligible to vote at the last Revere primary.

Revere is also nominating City Council candidates and candidates for other municipal positions.

The Beverly contest for Mayor is expected to bring out 70 per cent of the city's 14,320 registered voters.

Mayor Daniel E. McLean is seeking a third term against two opponents, George W. Gates, Chairman of the Beverly Board of Aldermen, and Ray W. Haskell, a Boy Scout executive who is making his first bid for public office.

Peabody is staging a three-man battle for the Mayoralty.

Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe is facing John E. Murphy, former State Representative, who lost to Mr. O'Keefe by only 700 votes two years ago, and Ralph E. Blake, member of the City Council.

Twenty-two persons are seeking Councilor-at-Large positions, while six candidates are in the field for School Committee posts. Five Councilors and three School Committeemen are to be elected.

The Peabody City Charter provides that if 80 per cent of the registered voters turns out at the primary and any candidate receives a majority of the vote cast for the office he is seeking, he is considered elected. Peabody politicians are hoping for the 80 per cent turnout.

High Interest in Fall River

In Fall River, where voter interest is particularly high, Mayor Alexander C. Murray, Republican, who has held the office for six years, faces a field of three Republican and two Democratic opponents.

Among his opponents are two Republicans who were among his strongest supporters two years ago. They are Special Justice J. Edward Lajoie, chairman of the local Selective Service Board, and John B. Waterman, Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court. The other Republican candidate is Louis Morin, while the Democratic candidates are Dr. Owen L. Eagan, former chairman of the Fall River Board of Police, and Democratic nominee two years ago, and Representative John F. Burns.

Seventeen candidates are seeking three Fall River School Committee nominations and 49 are fighting for 18 City Council nominations.

At Lawrence, four nominations for Alderman and four for members of the School Committee are being made tomorrow.

Taunton voters will choose 10 nominees for five City Council positions, while six nominees for three School Committee posts will be selected.

Gifford to Renew Call for Probe Of Labor Union Fees

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18 (AP)—Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Barnstable, Mass., said here this afternoon he would renew his request for a congressional investigation of "unreasonable" union fees levied against workmen at Camp Edwards, army camp being built at Bourne on Cape Cod, but added, "It probably won't do any good."

At Union Station, where he arrived by auto to board a train for Washington, Representative Gifford said he had asked for such an investigation on the floor of the House last September because the union was charging a $75 joining fee for men seeking construction jobs at the camp.

"But nothing came of my request," the Congressman pointed out. He was pessimistic over the outcome of any request he may make again because, he said, "the Democrats have such a majority they won't allow the committee (the Committee on Expenditures, of which Mr. Gifford is minority leader) to work."

Asked about reports that he would seek also an investigation of "job selling" at the army camp project, Representative Gifford said he had heard stories to that effect but had no evidence to back up those stories.

Army Contract

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Automatic Machine Products Company, Attleboro, Mass., has been awarded a $591,294 contract by the War Department for artillery ammunition components.

Radcliffe Girls Smooth Way For Taking Wedding Pictures

Most girls would think the excitement of assisting at a wedding reward enough in itself, but six Radcliffe College students are earning pin money this year just by seeing that everything goes smoothly when the wedding photographs are taken.

These young ladies are called "wedding assistants;" they work under the direction of Miss Priscilla Gough, of Bachrach, Inc., and their job is just one of the many found for Radcliffe undergraduates by the college Appointment Bureau.

Anyone who has ever tried to collect a bride, a bridegroom, half a dozen bridesmaids, and an equal number of ushers for a wedding portrait knows that the Radcliffe wedding assistants have real work to do. The job doesn't end there, for every bride and her family want different photographs, and very often the bridal assistant is rounding up not only the wedding party but Mother, Father, Aunt Grace, and even the newest grandchild, to pose for a three-or-four generation picture.

Tact is the first of Miss Gough's requirements of her bridal class. When a bride returns from the wedding ceremony to her home, the Bachrach wedding assistant meets her at the car, and is among the first to call her by her very new name. She must see that photographer and family are introduced. Then comes her major work of seeing that all the right people get into the photograph. The assistant must be unobtrusive, and the Radcliffe girls in their prettiest afternoon dresses are usually taken for helpful guests.

The qualifications for a wedding assistant are then, according to Miss Gough, tact, poise, charm, and intelligence. Girls who fulfil these requirements obtain valuable experience from their work for the future, especially if they ever become personnel workers, photographers—or brides!

The Radcliffe wedding assistants this year include: Eleanor Townsend, '41, of Newton Highlands, Mass.; Charlotte Morrill, '41, of Arlington, Mass.; Martha Field, '41, of Barrington, R. I.; Priscilla A. Redfield, '42, of Wayne, Pa.; Mary K. Johnson, '42, of Pottstown, Pa.; and Isabel A. Hubbard, '42, of New York City.

Evacuees Win Porridge Push On Cafeteria

More bewilering than air raids and a thrilling crossing of the Atlantic were the intricacies of an American cafeteria to four young British evacuees, recently arrived in Boston, whose requests for porridge threw counterman and chef into a mild state of confusion until it was determined that oatmeal was what was wanted.

Stopping briefly here on their way to St. Louis, Mo., where the older three will be enrolled in The Principia, Jennifer and John Bunting of Pinner, Middlesex, and the Wright twins, John and Geoffrey of Witney, Oxfordshire, were unanimous in declaring the United States a grand place to be.

"It is beautiful," sighed winsome Jennifer "It's O. K." grinned brother John. "It's great!" exclaimed the twins.

Perplexing to Geoffrey, however, were the news reports received in America.

"It's very confusing," he declared with Oxfordian accent. "You get reports from both sides here and you don't know which to believe. I think the Germans exaggerate a bit."

Most exciting incident, next perhaps to first setting foot on American soil, was when a familiar Boston landmark, dear to their hearts, was sighted and the four nearly jumped out of the taxi—or "wagon" as the boys put it.

Accompanied by Mrs. D. M. Bunting, mother of Jennifer and John, the children were unperturbed by a three weeks crossing during which their vessel was bombed from the air and a German submarine was sighted. "We sang hymns and just knew that we would make it," the youngsters explained.

Boston Musters In First Man In Great New Conscript Army

Continued from Page 1

inducted into the service by Dec. 1, only 19,700 would be enrolled.

After the present group have been installed in the camps, however, the mustering process will be speeded up, officials said, ensuring that the 800,000 draftees will all be in training less than eight months from now—by June 1.

Armories Elsewhere

The scenes which took place in armories in Boston, in New England, in Chicago and in the Far West were more or less alike today. These other sections of the country, too, had their first new conscript soldiers. All day long the young men were examined for service and those who passed sent to the camps.

It was hoped that a majority of those 19,700 who registered—almost all of whom are volunteers—and took their examinations as private citizens this morning would be in the camps as uniformed soldiers by nightfall.

While New England was scheduled to furnish the army with 254 of the 19,700 recruits today, it was expected, as the mustering proceeded, that several days will be required to complete the quota.

This was due to the failure of all the recruits to pass the stiff examinations required. Spokesmen at the South Armory in Boston said that those who are ruled out in today's induction will be replaced by other volunteers or those first on conscription lists in the draft.

With the completion of this first call for trainees within a few days, Army sources in Washington estimated they would have approximately 511,000 men under arms, plus their officers. This includes 380,000 in the regular army, 112,000 national guardsmen, and the 19,700 trainees expected by Dec. 1.

Mr. Lawton and 10 others—all from the Greater Boston area—were inducted into the service, the first new soldiers. The services in the South Armory were simple but impressive. Standing stiffly at attention before the American flag, they took their oaths collectively shortly after noon.

As Mr. Lawton rested at ease he was addressed by Capt. Harold E. Linderson, in charge of induction proceedings in Boston.

"You are the first man in the United States to be inducted under this program. You've got a whole lot to live up to and we're expecting a whole lot from you."

While the 11 prospective soldiers were standing in line, awaiting to take the oath, one dropped his hat. A regular Army sergeant stooped and picked it up for him.

"Buddy," commented another soldier near by, "that's the last time a sergeant will do anything for you!"

In addition to Mr. Lawton, the group included: John Powers, drugstore clerk; Richard Tashjian, a tree surgeon; and Russell Wedded, a clerk, all of Arlington; Frederick Manning, a chauffeur, also of Arlington; Columbus V. Mollica, a knitter, of Everett; William F. Whelan, assistant steward, of Boston; John J. Cahill, a printer, and William J. Butler, unemployed, all of Everett; William Smigelski a freight handler of Chelsea, and Frederic A. Shannon, a salesman and son of Alderman James F. Shanon, of Chelsea.

Dykstra Present

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—Clarence A. Dykstra, National Director of Selective Service, attended the induction of 15 western Massachusetts draftees into military service today.

Mr. Dykstra was here to attend the annual convention of the National Municipal League, of which he is President.

He talked with the 15 "rookies" and commented later that he was "impressed" to learn that all 15 left jobs to volunteer for immediate service.

'Background to War' Subject of Lecture

Prof. Waldo E. Palmer of the Simmons College department of history will speak on the "Background to War," Tuesday evening, Nov. 19. This is the first of a series of eight free public lectures to be given by the members of the Simmons College faculty this winter.

The lecture group is a continuation of a plan undertaken last year as an experiment in adult education and will be presented at two-week intervals until March 4. No tickets are required.

Tobin to Dine Draftees Next Thursday Evening

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will give a dinner next Thursday evening for the 97 draftees selected from Boston in the first call for compulsory military training, Louis J. Brems, City Director of Celebrations, has announced.

The dinner will be held at the Armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Faneuil Hall. Mayor Tobin will be the principal speaker. Other details of the dinner will be announced later.

Groton School Head Asserts U. S. Should Enter War

GROTON, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—The Rev. John Crocker, Headmaster of famed Groton School, said today the United States should enter the European war to aid Great Britain "in defense of our living standards and democratic rights."

He asserted, in an interview, that that was the substance of the sermon he delivered at the school morning chapel services.

"A majority of Christians are forced to see that the choice of war is infinitely better than slavery," he said in the sermon. "It is better to be dead than to be made automatons.

"Our living standards and our democratic rights can never stand before a Nazi tyranny that has power over all the resources of a unified Europe, and has as slave labor the populations of subjected peoples.

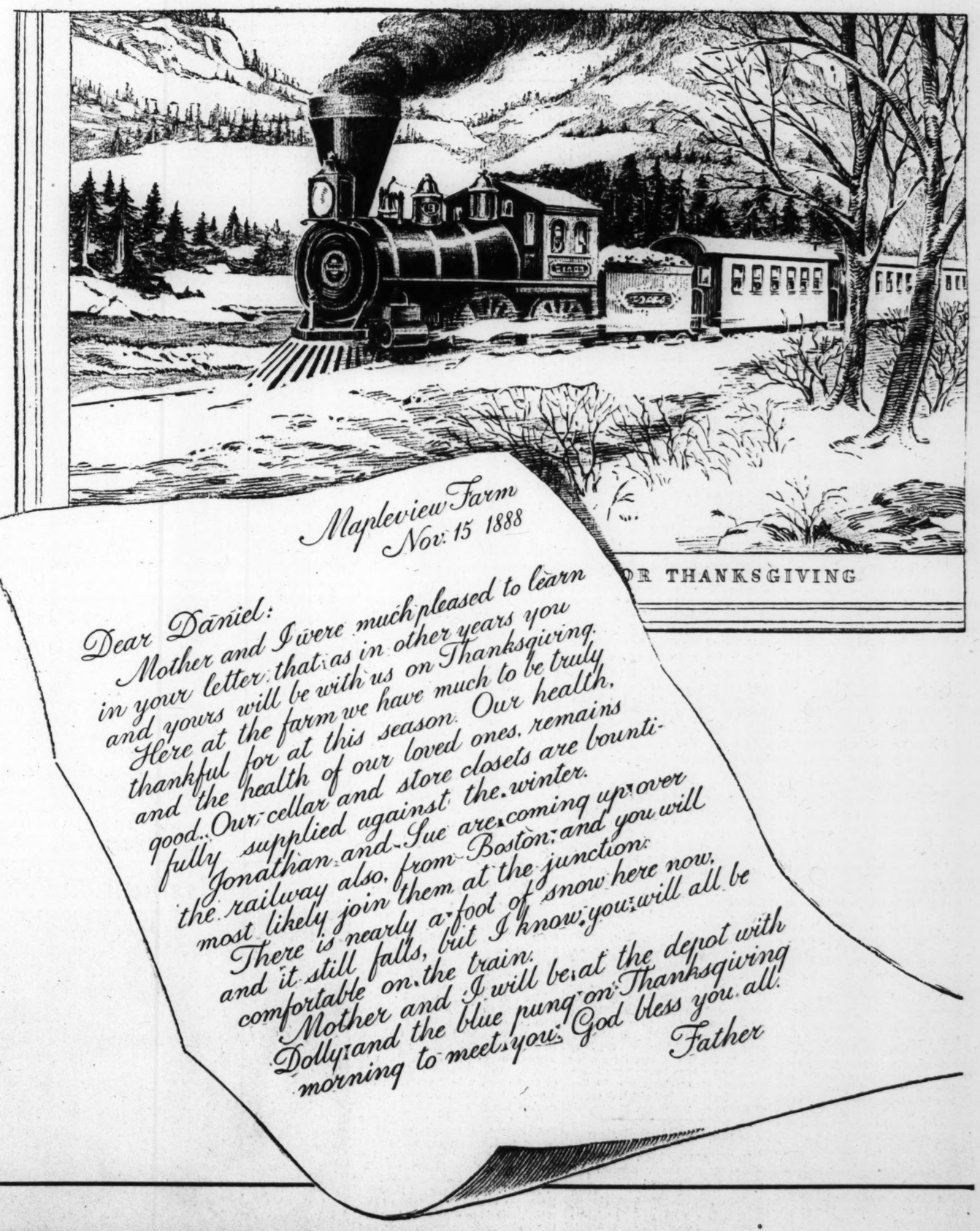
"Against this, it seems to me that we have no choice, and I believe the majority of Christians are coming to believe that the highest welfare of not merely ourselves, but of the Germans themselves, demands that we join issue."

Mailing of Guns Is Held Illegal

Sending ammunition or guns through the mails is a violation of the United States postal regulations, United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon ruled in Boston today.

He said the ruling was made following inquiries from those wishing to send such items to the American Committee to Defend British Homes. The Committee has headquarters in New York.

Such shipments can be made by express, Mr. Brandon pointed out.


OR THANKSGIVING
Mapleview Farm
Nov. 15 1888
Dear Daniel:
Mother and I were much pleased to learn in your letter that as in other years you and yours will be with us on Thanksgiving. Here at the farm we have much to be truly thankful for at this season. Our health, and the health of our loved ones, remains good. Our cellar and store closets are bountifully supplied against the winter. Jonathan and Sue are coming up over the railway also, from Boston, and you will most likely join them at the junction. There is nearly a foot of snow here now, and it still falls, but I know you will all be comfortable on the train. Mother and I will be at the depot with Dollyrand the blue pung on Thanksgiving morning to meet you. God bless you all.
Father

1940 with modern comfort and vastly greater speed—your railroads are still the dependable, safe way of joining your loved ones for the holidays (or any other time). A real rest for you and a thrill for the children. Far cheaper, too.

Fares this Thanksgiving are only two cents a mile.

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

Next Week End Sees Most of the New England Colleges Winding Up Grid Year

Harvard-Yale Tilt in Bowl Is Feature Next Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the reverberations from the epic meeting between Boston College and Georgetown abate a trifle, New England looks ahead this week to what is practically its final week end of football next Saturday. After the games on the 23rd, only three teams in this section—Boston College, Holy Cross, and Brown—will remain in action.

Chief attraction on next Saturday's list is the 58th meeting between Harvard and Yale, which takes place this year in the Elis' Bowl at New Haven. For both teams this contest represents a chance to write success to the season's record, no matter what the scores in previous games have been.

Last Saturday Harvard stormed to a 14-0 victory over a Brown eleven that had beaten Holy Cross, Yale, and Army in a row, while Yale was losing a tight-lipped struggle to Princeton by virtue of a late-game field goal by a Tiger sophomore which broke a 7-7 stalemate. On its record this season the Crimson will be favored over the Blue, but in this annual affair such a rating means nothing. Last year Harvard was also favored, yet went down to defeat 20-7.

Boston College will continue on its Bowl trail when it plays Auburn before another probable capacity crowd of 40,000 plus in Fenway Park. At the start of this season, the game with Auburn was thought to be the toughest on the latter half of the Eagles' schedule, but if any game could be any tougher than the Georgetown contest last Saturday, this observer has yet to see one. Following the Auburn affair, the B. C. cohorts close out their regular season the next Saturday against Holy Cross here in Boston.

Tied Temple

The Crusaders, who suddenly came back into the gridiron picture Saturday by tying Temple 6-6, face Manhattan at Worcester on the week end. Boston College defeated the Jaspers 25-0 in the rain three Saturdays ago, and some idea of what the Purple may do against their traditional rival may be seen from their contest with Manhattan.

Brown, bitterly disappointed at its failure to take its fourth straight major victory at Harvard's expense, is preparing for Dartmouth in its next-to-the-last game of the fall. The Bruins close up shop Thanksgiving Day against Columbia in Providence. Dartmouth will be winding up its season against Brown, after having almost engineered the most startling upset of the year at Hanover, when the Green lost to Cornell on the last play of the game 7-3. That upset may yet be written into the books, however, depending on Referee W. H. "Red" Friesell's report on the movies. The dispute hinges over whether Cornell made its touchdown on a regulation fourth-down play, or on an illegal fifth-down play. The movies were to be seen today.

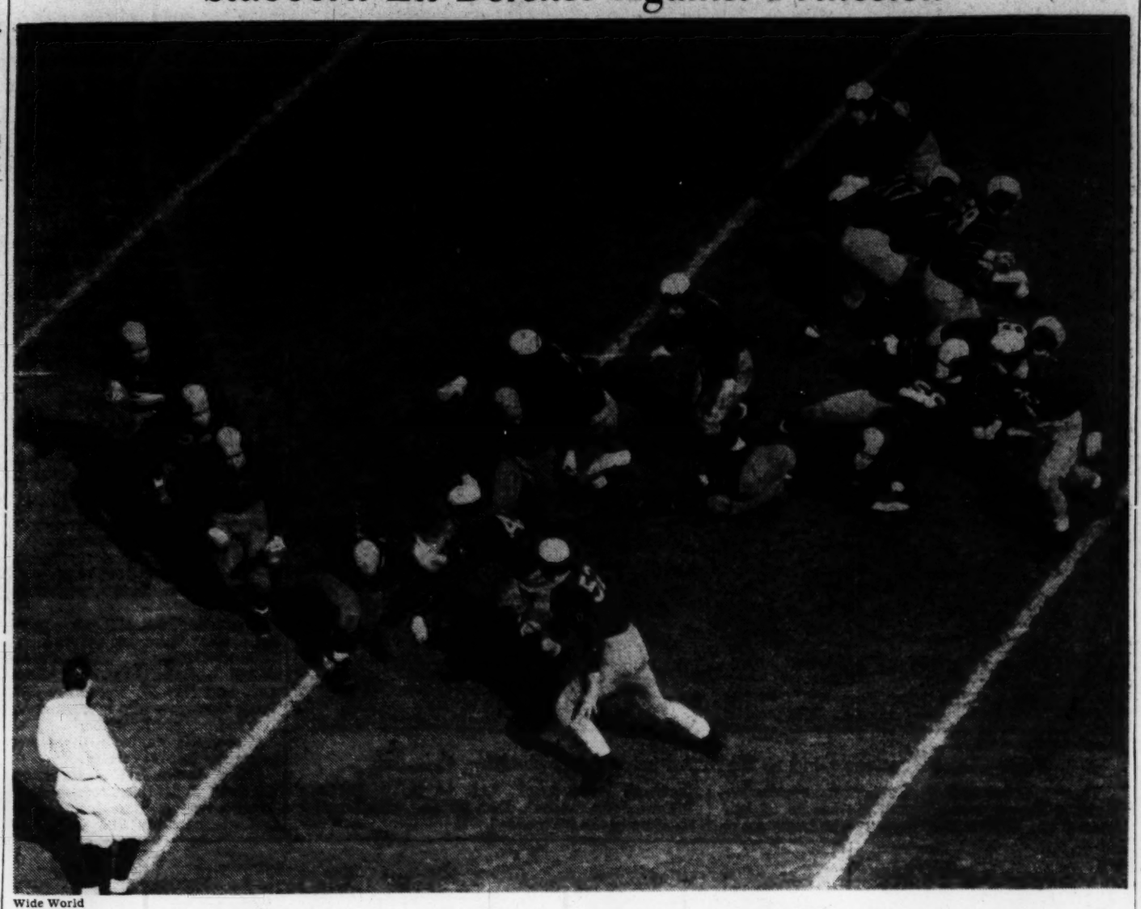
B. U., Tufts Close

Besides Harvard—Boston University and Tufts of the other local colleges will be closing out their gridiron seasons, the former entertaining Western Maryland at Nickerson Field in Weston, and the latter playing its traditional rival, Massachusetts State, at the Oval in Medford. Last Saturday Boston University went on a scoring spree to hang a 50-0 defeat on Springfield. Tufts had an open date.

The last of next week end's games finds Providence College playing at Catholic University, which makes a total of seven New England colleges hanging up their uniforms for the last time—Dartmouth, B. U., Harvard, Yale, Tufts, Massachusetts State, and Providence.

Last Saturday nine New England elevens wound up their schedules. The Little Three championship went to Williams on its 19-6 victory over Amherst—the Purple's first outright title since 1935. Wesleyan finished up by taking Trinity 13-0, making Jack Blott's final appearance as coach a happy one. Vermont took the consolation final of the State series from Middlebury 33-0. In other final games New Hampshire set back Connecticut 9-0, while Springfield lost as mentioned above to Boston University.

Stubborn Eli Defense Against Princeton



Wide World

PRINCETON, N. J.—Although beaten 10 to 7 by favored Princeton, the Yale gridiron team offered stubborn resistance to the Tigers in their annual game at Princeton last Saturday. Above: The beginning of an end run during the game. Peters (71) of the Tigers away on an end run with Allerdice (84) and Busse (60) providing interference. Potts (52) of the Elis is coming over to cover the play. Others whose numbers can be seen are Robinson (25), Morris (17), and Irwin (59) of Princeton, and Moseley (20) of Yale.

Little Prospect of Relief For Bruins With Wings Due

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is little prospect of relief for the Boston Bruins in facing the Detroit Red Wings at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. The locals apparently need more time for their veteran material to hit its stride. They were defeated again, 4 to 1, last night at the Garden by the Toronto Maple Leafs and have yet to score their first triumph of the season.

The locals are in last place in the National Hockey League and have small hope of leaving there immediately. As a result of losing last night, while the Canadiens held the Chicago Black Hawks to a tie score, the Bruins were left alone at the bottom. All they have to show for the present season is a tie with Canadiens in the opening game at Montreal.

Has Boomeranged

Manager Art Ross has elected to play wide-open hockey this year and has done so to date, but the result has boomeranged. With the Bruins noticeably slower than either Chicago or Toronto, the wide-open hockey has been to the liking of the visitors. In both games the opponents took the lead and the Bruins have been trailing at all times.

Although the record at the moment is disturbing to the Bruins and their followers, it is not likely to be so very long. The locals have a good team and when they hit their stride and adjust their team play the situation will clear.

Leafs Are Impressive

Last night the Maple Leafs exhibited a fast and shifty hockey team. Coach Happy Day made his first Boston appearance as coach and looked good in his new capacity. Red Horner, former defenseman and captain of the Leafs, also came down with the team in his new capacity of "good will ambassador."

Perhaps the most disturbing factor regarding these two defeats is the plight of Frankie Brimsek, local goalie. No goaltender likes to have that red light flicker behind him and the brilliant young netminder of the Bruins has had it happen 10 times in two games, losing 6—5 to Chicago and 4—1 to Toronto. Last night his play was unusual and had it not been so the score might have gone much higher than the four.

Wally Stanowski, Toronto defenseman, was the standout of the skaters. He scored the goal that sent the Leafs away and showed other flashes of speed several times. He is not polished defensively as yet, but he will make a mark in the National Hockey League before long.

Although the Bruins were not operating too well on offense, much of their effort was thwarted by the holding and grabbing of the Toronto defensemen. They have adopted the tactics of Rangers and since the officials do not call such infractions they get away with it and it is most annoying to pressing attackers.

The Maple Leafs went out front in the first period on Stanowski's solo effort, scored three more in the second period on goals by Schriner, Goldup and Taylor. Bill Cowley sifted through the entire Leaf team for the lone Boston goal at 10.36 of the second session.

* * *

With King Clancy refereeing, there were three former Leaf defensemen on hand, Happy Day and Red Horner being the others . . . There is still some doubt as to when Woody Dumart will return to action . . . Bob Davidson, Toronto left winger, is out of action for a while.

* * *

Although the crowd was late arriving, some 11,000 were on hand . . . Toronto made some nice breakaways when the Bruins were trying to score . . . Conn Smythe did not make the trip . . . Manager Ross sat in section 32 with President Weston Adams.

Sports Around the Hub

Boston College partisans are watching with more than passing interest the outcome of the Dartmouth-Cornell "fifth down" episode. Asa Bushnell's office announces that the official ruling on the disputed touchdown play which gave the Big Red a slim 7-3 victory at Hanover Saturday, cannot be changed. Therefore, any decision which may effect the final score, must come from Cornell.

* * *

If the Big Red officials should be convinced, after seeing the moving pictures of the contest, that their team's winning touchdown was tallied illegally, they may concede the win to Dartmouth by a 3-0 margin. This would wreck whatever chance Cornell may have had to challenge the Eagles' lofty perch in eastern college football.

* * *

There must have been several professional gridiron scouts in the Fenway Park stands Saturday and they must have been satisfied by what they saw, as the Eagles mastered Georgetown. The fans were electrified by the passing and all-around generalship of Charley O'Rourke, but the ivory hunters could not have overlooked the blocking of some of those B. C. linemen.

* * *

If you look quick, Harvard seems a rather comfortable favorite to take Yale next Saturday. The Crimson outplayed a strong Pennsylvania squad and blanked a good Brown eleven on successive week ends. But look again. The Eli has won only one game this year, yet that from Dartmouth, which two days ago stepped all over Cornell's feet.

* * *

Briefs . . . Watch that Cornell-Penn meeting Saturday . . . The Penn boys looked bad against Harvard, but bounced right back to a 48-0 win over Army . . . And remember what Army almost did to Notre Dame? . . . Lefty Grove visited the Hub over the week end . . . He came up this way to see his son, who is schooling in Connecticut, but stayed long enough to sit through the B. C.-Georgetown struggle and part of the Bruins-Toronto hockey game . . . Lefty will probably go South early this spring . . . Columbus had won nine straight American League grid games until the Boston Bears tied them yesterday in the Ohio city, 0-0.

* * *

For the second successive year, the Park Department Football League race ended in a tie . . . St. Alphonsus and Mattapan tied 6-6 in the play-off at Fenway Park yesterday, before 25,000 . . . Dorchester meets B. C. High tomorrow afternoon at the Beehive, and Concord plays at Punchard, in local school football . . . Frank Darrah, who retained his New England A. A. A. U. cross-country crown yesterday over the five-mile Franklin Park course, is one of a five-man team which will represent the New England group at the Detroit national run Nov. 28 . . . The others are Frank Mann, who finished third yesterday; Fred McGlone, who was ninth; Dick Cleveland, tenth, and Al Lundborg, twenty-eighth.

* * *

Jimmy Wilson has the good will of the entire National League as he approaches that open managerial berth at Wrigley Field . . . Jim was in a large way responsible for Cincinnati's World Series triumph over Detroit—not because of his mechanical play, but rather by his inspirational part in the picture . . . There will be plenty of times next summer, if Wilson moves into the spot left open by Gabby Hartnett, when Jimmy will wish he had Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer, and Junior Thompson on his side again . . . The New York Giants need a manager for their Jersey City farm . . . Hartnett is a possibility . . . Twenty of the first 25 men on the Cornell grid roster will graduate in June . . . Larry MacPhail admits he paid too much for Kirby Higbe, but claims he was forced to outbid the Pirates and Giants.

Dartmouth Maintains Silence Regarding Disputed Ruling

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 18 (AP)—Official Dartmouth continued its discreet silence over the outcome of its football game with Cornell and its unprecedented "fifth down" complications today as its jubilant undergraduates and alumni extended their self-styled victory celebration into a third day.

As Head Coach Earl Blaik prepared to launch his squad's preparations for the final game with Brown on Saturday, he again declined to comment on the game-deciding decision that Referee William H. Friesell made when he awarded undefeated Cornell, then trailing 3-0, another down six yards from the Dartmouth goal-line with but six seconds to play.

Disregarded Captain

When Friesel made that ruling, which gave halfback Walt Scholl an opportunity to complete a touchdown pass to Bill Murphy, another backfielder, he disregarded Capt. Lou Young's protests that a Dartmouth player had already grounded a fourth-down Cornell pass in his end-zone. Young insisted that the ball belonged to Dartmouth on its 20-yard line.

Most of the newspaper writers' charts as well as the notes of several scouts from rival colleges agreed that Cornell had rushed three times and had an incompleted pass in the series that included the play that enabled it to end the game with a 7-3 lead.

Reports from a New York developing firm that films made of the game upheld Captain Young's protest failed to draw any comment from Blaik. He indicated his willingness to abide by any decision that Friesell, Asa Bushnell, head of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, or Cornell's athletic authorities would reach after reconsideration.

Awaits Proof

Friesell, contacted when he returned to his Pittsburgh home after refereeing a professional game in Washington which, by a coincident, also ended with the score 7-3, said he would be the first to admit an error if one was revealed by the game's motion pictures.

Bushnell, who described the much-discussed scoring play as a "rather unique case," pointed out that his Association and its officials lack the authority to change any decision that has been made. President Edmund E. Day, of Cornell, and Athletic Director Jim Lynah, in a joint statment issued soon after the game, said the score would be recorded as Dartmouth 3, Cornell 0 if an official investigation revealed that its team's winning touchdown was made on an illegal fifth down.

Both Sides Offside

From Ithaca it was reported that some of the Cornell players were of the opinion that during the game's tense closing seconds, the head linesman's signal of a double offside on fourth down was overlooked. The only comment Friesell made in Hanover, however, contradicted that theory.

Joe McKenney, former Boston College head coach, who served as the head linesman, said his comments would be included in his formal report to Bushnell, who assigned him and the other officials to the game.

Eagles and Cornell Heading Eastern List for Top Place

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The mythical eastern football championship, which probably never will be decided to anybody's satisfaction, now rests squarely between Boston College and Cornell.

They are foremost among the four teams that have succeeded in coming this far undefeated and untied, the other two being Lafayette and Millersville (Pa.) Teachers.

The soaring Eagles of Boston and the Big Reds of Cornell both had their hands full Saturday and the second guessers were given plenty of fuel for their "gassing" for the rest of the season.

Boston edged past a Georgetown juggernaut 19-18 to stop the Hoyas for the first time since 1937. Cornell conquered a supposedly weak Dartmouth eleven 7-3 with a touchdown in the last three seconds of the game on a disputed "extra down."

Considerable Coolness

In the face of such circumstances the claims of both leaders are bound to meet with considerable coolness from their rivals.

The Eagles showed more strength in subduing the Hoyas than the score would indicate and controlled the contest most of the way. The fact that only one point separated them at the finish was due to little Charley O'Rourke, who chose to kill time and chances by making an intentional safety as darkness enveloped the close of the spectacular struggle. His passing was the difference between the foes practically the entire game.

A 27-yard field goal by Bob Krieger of Dartmouth early in the final period but Cornell in an apparently hopeless hole and even when a pass interference penalty gave the Big Reds a first down on the Indians' 18, the clock seemed to have them licked. They pushed on down to the six, where they were held on what most everybody thought was fourth down.

Given Another Try

But Cornell was given the ball for another try and Walt Scholl passed over the goal line to Bill Murphy for a touchdown. The Presidents of the two schools issued a joint statement that if an inquiry showed there had been an extra down, the victory would be reversed.

There were other surprises in the East, too.

Little Columbia held Navy to a scoreless tie, stopping one drive a foot from pay dirt and having a 15-yard field goal try hit one of the uprights. Harvard pounced on once-beaten Brown 14-0. Penn snapped out of its inertia and bombed Army 48-0. Colgate eked out a 7-6 decision over Syracuse when Bill Geyer ran a punt back 55 yards and Ed Donelly, a sub, booted the extra point.

Lafayette Triumphs

Lafayette routed Western Maryland 40-7 with Sammy Moyer scampering for three touchdowns. Penn State, unbeaten but tied, bottled up New York U. 25-0 with Chuck Peters running back the opening kickoff 101 yards. Nick Basca's two touchdown passes provided Villanova a 13-6 victory over Manhattan.

Pittsburgh dropped a 9-7 decision to Nebraska in their annual game but Carnegie Tech bolstered the Smoky City's respect by whipping Franklin and Marshall 18-6, two of the Skibos' touchdowns being counted by George Muha. West Virginia edged out Kentucky 9-7.

Williams won the Little Three championship with a 19-6 triumph over Amherst. Holy Cross and Temple struggled to a 6-6 tie. George Washington shut out Kansas 6-0.

This week's program is topped by the Fordham-Arkansas encounter Thursday and the Cornell-Penn spectacle Saturday.

Eastern Amateur League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Washington	3	0	0	9	5	6
New York	2	1	0	15	11	4
Atlantic City	2	1	0	17	13	4
River Vale	1	2	0	8	15	3
Boston	0	2	1	5	8	1
Baltimore	0	2	1	4	6	1

Results Nov. 16
Washington 5, Boston 2.
River Vale 3, Baltimore 2.
New York 8, Atlantic City 6 (overtime).
Results Nov. 17
Atlantic City 5, New York 4.
Washington 3, Baltimore 1.
Games This Week
Wednesday: New York at Baltimore; Atlantic City at River Vale.
Thursday: Baltimore at New York.
Friday: River Vale at Boston; Washington at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Boston at New York (afternoon); Baltimore at Atlantic City; Washington at River Vale.
Sunday: Atlantic City at Boston; River Vale at Baltimore; Washington at New York.

Rumors of Bowl Bids Fly Around Undefeated Eagles

A Boston College football team that won the greatest triumph in B. C. grid history by defeating Georgetown 19-18 at Fenway Park Saturday sat back today to await two developments—the completion of its schedule with Auburn and Holy Cross, and the arrival of an invitation to a post-season Bowl game.

One development is almost as sure of coming to pass as the other.

Unofficially the Eagles have been declared in on two Bowl games, the Sugar Bowl affair in New Orleans and the Orange Bowl contest in Miami. The officials at New Orleans have been interested in the Eagles ever since they saw the Newtonites hop over Tulane 26-7 early in the season, while officials of the Miami Bowl saw Saturday's contest here in Boston and were quoted as being deeply impressed.

Nothing Definite

Nothing definite, of course, will be heard until after the close of the regular season, and probably the B. C. authorities would prefer that absolutely nothing be heard now. Their main job is to concentrate first on Auburn and then on Holy Cross, lest a miscalculation send their dreams crashing.

On the basis of what the Eagles showed against the Hoyas Saturday, however, it does not seem possible that anything can stop the B. C. boys from going the rest of the distance undefeated. That game called from them the utmost in courage, ability, and intelligence, and they were lacking in none of those qualities.

They had the courage to come from behind when they found themselves 10 points to the bad after just five minutes of play. They had the ability to take the lead themselves, and then to take it again after they had temporarily lost it. And they had the intelligence to play smart football at the end of the game to preserve their victory.

O'Rourke's Exhibition

Any story of the game must start with a slender young man who looked slightly out of place among the towering specimens on the field at the start of the game. Charlie O'Rourke of Malden, captain for the day, was his name, and 158 pounds was his weight, and of the 22 gridiron performers on the field there was no doubt that he was the most outstanding.

Charlie's exhibition was all the more remarkable when the start of the game is considered. His first punt was carried back 15 yards to set up Georgetown's field goal, and his next punt, an attempted quick-kick, was blocked to set up the Hoyas' touchdown and consequent 10-point lead.

A player of lesser courage might have come apart at the seams, and a team of lesser courage might have followed suit. Yet with O'Rourke spearheading the attack the Eagles moved first 72 yards and then 90 yards to take a 13-10 lead at halftime. In fact, the Eagles might have had another touchdown on the last play of the second period if an O'Rourke pass to Maznicki had not missed connections in the end zone.

The third period found Georgetown taking the kick-off and moving downfield for a touchdown, and the Eagles retaliating in kind on the next kick-off to make the score 19-16 The rest of the game found Georgetown knocking repeatedly at the Eagles' door, but always to be denied. With five minutes to go Georgetown had a first down on the B. C. 20. With two and one-half minutes to go the Eagles recovered possession of the ball. Then the Eagles came up with their smartest football.

Three wide rushes wasted nearly a minute and one-half, but lost nine yards to put the ball on the B. C. nine-yard line. O'Rourke then took an intentional safety, but not before he had wasted 25 precious seconds by dancing all over the end zone before being tackled. Because of this the Hoyas were left with time enough to run just two plays before the game ended.

Superiority in Air

Neither team did much with the other's line, and O'Rourke was the difference in the air. He personally completed 13 of 22 passes for nearly 200 yards, while the Hoyas made but 54 yards via passing. The Eagles out first-downed Georgetown 13 to 6, with eight of their first downs coming on Charlie's passes.

The day belonged to the Malden lad, but along with his name should be placed that of every other man on the team. The game was as great an exhibition of individual brilliance on the part of one man combined with absolute co-operation on the part of the team as will be seen for a long time.

G. A. C.

Bears Tie Bulls

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Columbus Bulls' nine-game winning streak snapped yesterday when the Boston Bears held them to a 0-to-0 tie, but the Bulls continued to lead the American Professional Football League.

Columbus made four futile attempts to score field goals. Boston moved into Columbus territory several times but lost its scoring chances by fumbles or pass interceptions. Columbus made 10 first downs to the Bears' eight. A crowd of 4,015 saw the game.

American Association

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP) — Standing of the American Pro Football Association:

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Wilmington	5	3	1	119	43
Jersey City	5	3	1	87	46
Newark	5	4	0	136	104
Paterson	5	4	0	85	112
Long Island	5	5	0	88	123
Providence	2	8	0	41	127

(Includes games forfeited by Providence to Newark and Long Island.)

Result Nov. 17
Jersey City 7, Paterson 0.

Next Sunday's Schedule
Paterson at Wilmington.
Jersey City at Newark.

American League

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Columbus	7	1	1	117	53
Milwaukee	6	2	0	150	46
Boston	4	4	1	100	72
New York	3	3	0	114	101
Buffalo	1	6	0	31	107
Cincinnati	1	6	0	53	186

Yesterday's Results
Boston 0 Columbus 0, tie.
New York at Buffalo postponed indefinitely, snow-covered field.

Torchy Peden Wins 37th Six-Day Race With Aid of Yates

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP) — Big red-headed William "Torchy" Peden, who has been a professional bicycle rider since 1928, today owned his 37th six-day victory.

The veteran rider from Victoria, B. C., and Cecil Yates of Chicago, won the 43rd international six-day race which ended at the Chicago Stadium at midnight Saturday. They travelled 2,523 miles and nine laps to finish ahead of the field of seven and a half teams in the race at the close. Eleven teams started the grind.

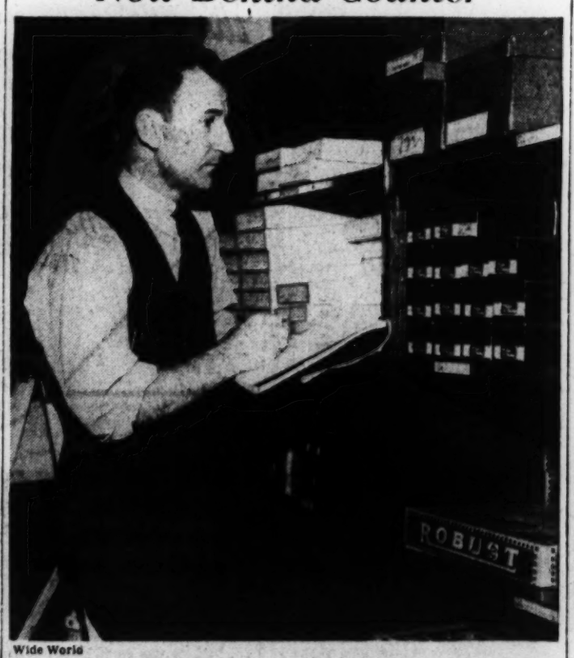
Peden and Yates entered the final night with from three to five teams tied with them at various times for the mileage lead, but they started a jam in the last wild hour of the race and stole two laps.

Torchy's brother, Douglas, teamed with Archie Bollaert of Detroit, finished in a mileage tie with two other teams, one lap back, but their sprinting point total of 1,244 gave them second place. Charlie Bergna of Paterson, N. J., and Angel De Bacco of Newark, N. J., were third with 798 points and Andy McConnell of Montreal and Bill Anderson of Cleveland, fourth with 385.

Portland Wants Vitt

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Oscar Vitt, recently released Cleveland baseball club manager, may sign next week as manager of Portland's Pacific Coast League Club, President E. J. Schefter asserts.

Now Behind Counter



Wide World

Arndt Jorgens, who as a 10-year member of the New York Yankees was the highest paid bull pen catcher in baseball, is shown at his new job with a Chicago chain store. The little Norwegian received approximately $85,000 during his stay in the American League and caught only about 150 complete games.

Indians and Barons Beaten

By the Associated Press

The Cleveland Barons and Springfield Indians both encountered defeat for the first time in the American Hockey League this season last night but they're still heading the standings of the two divisions.

Cleveland had racked up its fifth-straight triumph Saturday, beating the Philadelphia Ramblers 5—2, before Indianapolis decided to revive last season's "jinx" and walloped the Barons 7—2. Springfield divided a pair of week-end encounters with the Champion Providence Reds, winning 5—3 at home Saturday and losing 3—1 at Providence Sunday.

As a result the Barons now have 10 points and a margin of three over Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Hershey, all tied for second in the Western Division, and Springfield, with 11 points, is two up on the New Haven Eagles.

New Haven broke even with Hershey, winning 5—1 Saturday and losing 3—1 Sunday. Pittsburgh knocked off Indianapolis 5—3 Saturday night and Philadelphia came back Sunday to take a 4—3 overtime decision from the last-place Buffalo Bisons.

The Capitals, who didn't lose to Cleveland all last season, built up a 2—0 lead in the first two periods last night; made it 4—0 early in the third and then came through with three more tallies after the Barons drove in two quick ones. Eddie Bush was the only player to score twice.

Providence had a clear edge over Springfield in the Sunday game, both in teamwork and in the rough play which marked the game, and New Haven made a similar comeback, outclassing Hershey's Bears in a dull contest.

The Philadelphia-Buffalo scrap provided plenty of entertainment for 10,372 fans as the Ramblers scored twice in the third period to tie the count, then won out on Stan Smith's overtime goal as penalties left the Bisons short handed.

The standings:

Western Division

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
Cleveland	5	1	0	10	38	16
Hershey	3	3	1	7	22	19
Pittsburgh	3	4	1	7	20	25
Indianapolis	3	3	3	7	28	27
Buffalo	1	5	0	2	11	30

Eastern Division

Springfield	4	1	3	11	37	19
New Haven	3	3	3	9	17	18
Providence	4	5	0	8	33	25
Philadelphia	3	4	1	7	30	36

Players Named For Northeast Field Hockey

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—Miss Gertrude Goss of Smith College, Chairman of the Selection Committee, announced yesterday the makeup of the Northeast and Northeast reserves teams which will represent that section in the National Women's Field Hockey tournament opening in Williamsburg, Va., on Nov. 21.

The teams (first mentioned is regular player): Margery Harrowell, Harriett Fenniman, rw; Adelle Loyson, Kay Mason, ri; Betty Ritchie, Gretchen Schuyler, cf; Agnes Bixler, Doris Keefer, li; Kathryn Snyder, Suzanne Cross, lw; Selina Silleck, Sue Worth, rh; Dorothy Sullivan, Ruth Higbee, ch; Elizabeth McAghon, Nancy Rogers, lh; Dorothy Evans, Ann Delano, rb; Helina Wheeler, Dorothy Frankoin, lb; Helen Park, Alice Nicoll, Alice Willie, goal.

These teams engaged in a contest yesterday which ended in a 2-all tie, with Miss Loyson and Miss Bixler each tallying once for Northeast and Miss Keefer scoring twice for the reserves.

New chairmen named include Miss Evans of the Stuyvesant Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., Northeast; Ethel Kloberg of Baldwin, L. I., Umpiring Committee; Miss Ritchie, Selection.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Earle Combs, through as active player, engaged as coach by Yankees for 1936 replacing Joe Sewell, who slated to manage Newark Bears.

Major Conference and Sectional Football Titles to Be Decided This Week

Undefeated List Is Reduced; Several Favorites Fade Out

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Thanksgiving Day—even when all hands agree upon the date—no longer marks the end of the football season, but it's so close that most of the major conferences and sectional championships will be decided by this week and the list of contenders for the mythical national crown may be reduced even further.

As things stand now, the list of undefeated and untied college teams includes Boston College, Cornell, Lafayette, Tennessee, Minnesota, Texas Aggies, Hardin-Simmons, and Stanford. There are 10 others, definitely in the small college class, and Lafayette and Hardin-Simmons hardly could qualify as national title contenders.

Cornell's position also is questionable as a result of claims that the Ithacans beat Dartmouth, 7-3, on a touchdown scored on an illegal fifth down. Cornell officials already have offered to call it a 3-0 Dartmouth triumph if the men who handled the game rule, after investigation, that the down was illegal.

The tied but unbeaten group embraces Mississippi State, Texas Tech, Penn State and Colorado College, winner of the Rocky Mountain Conference championship.

Minnesota's 33-6 victory over Purdue last Saturday clinched the Western Conference crown for the Gophers; Stanford, 28-14 victor over Oregon State, can't get worse than a tie for the Pacific Coast Conference title and Texas A. and M. in the Southwest and Utah in the Big Seven are in the same position. Clemson in the Southern Conference and Tennessee in the Southeastern can clinch their championships this week.

Looking over the title prospects by sections, you see something like this:

East—With Cornell's position still in dispute, Boston College stepped to the forefront with a 19-18 victory over Georgetown. The Eagles' impressive performance and their feat of stopping a Georgetown winning streak that started back in 1937 made up for the weakness of their schedule. Boston College plays Auburn this week and although the southerners were beaten 21-13 by an improving Louisiana State team, they should be able to supply another real test of the Eagles' strength.

Cornell, slightly discredited by its showing against the weak Dartmouth outfit, gets its comeback chance Saturday against Pennsylvania. Penn, once beaten and once tied, re-affirmed its power by trouncing Army 48—0.

Lafayette tuned up for its climax game with Lehigh by beating Western Maryland 40—7.

Fordham opens this week's action Thursday against Arkansas, 28—0 victim of Southern Methodist. Saturday's card is strongly inclined toward traditional rivalries. Harvard, a surprising 14—0 winner over Brown, meets Yale, which lost 10—7 to Princeton, in the No. 1 event in this line. Princeton winds up against Army, Brown plays Dartmouth, Columbia, which battled Navy to an 0—0 tie, meets Colgate, 7—6 winner over Syracuse; Penn State, victor over New York U. by 25—0, tackles Pittsburgh, which held mighty Nebraska to a 9—7 decision, and Georgetown faces its neighbor, George Washington, which beat Kansas 6—0.

Midwest—The Big Ten campaign winds up with Minnesota seeking its eighth-straight victory against Wisconsin, which was impressive in a 27-10 victory over Indiana. Michigan, which put Northwestern out of the race with a smashing 20—13 triumph, meets its old rival, Ohio State, 14—6 winner over Illinois. Iowa, after dropping Notre Dame out of the undefeated class for the second year, 7—0, faces Illinois while Northwestern plays the Irish and Indiana meets Purdue.

Nebraska, which still has to win two Big Six games to take the Conference title outright, goes after one against Iowa State, 12—0 winner over Kansas State. Oklahoma, the only team with a chance to tie the Cornhuskers after a 7—0 triumph over the Missouri Tigers, plays Temple. Missouri and Kansas meet in their traditional Thanksgiving battle. Oklanoma Aggies and Tulsa, both unbeaten in the Missouri Valley Conference, fight it out Saturday.

Other interesting games send St. Louis University against unbeaten Texas Tech Thursday, Detroit, 13—7 victim of Gonzaga on a western trip, against Marquette, 7—6 winner over Michigan State, and Michigan State against West Virginia, which surprisingly beat Kentucky 9—7.

South—Mississippi and Mississippi State will do as much to settle the Southeastern Conference fuss as will Tennessee's clash with Kentucky. The Vols looked by far the best in the circuit in their 41-14 victory over Virginia, but they still have two Conference games to win. Both Ole Miss and Mississippi State are unbeaten in the Conference, but the latter has been tied and thus can't overtake Tennessee unless the Vols lose.

Clemson, despite its 12-12 tie with little Southwestern of Memphis, can win the Southern Conference title outright by disposing of Furman, 25-7 winner over South Carolina the last time out. Duke's 14-game string of Conference victories was snapped by North Carolina, 6-3, and that left the Blue Devils in a second-place tie with Richmond. Duke plays North Carolina State Saturday and Richmond faces William and Mary Thursday.

Games which have no bearing at present on the title races include Alabama-Vanderbilt and Georgia Tech-Florida, North Carolina-Virginia and Maryland-Rutgers.

Southwest—The Texas Aggies, after impressing practically everyone with their invincibility by overwhelming Rice 25-0, take a week off while Rice plays Texas Christian, beaten 21-14 by Texas, and Southern Methodist meets Baylor. Mathematically, either Rice or S. M. U. might still tie the Aggies, but they've both been beaten already.

Non-Conference Hardin-Simmons, after a 27-19 victory over Catholic University, takes on San Francisco University.

Big Seven—Utah, its Conference chores completed with a 27-0 triumph over Colorado State, plays Idaho Saturday after Denver and Colorado meet Thursday to see which will tie the Utes for the title. In preparation, Denver beat Utah State 34-6 and Colorado whipped Brigham Young 25-2.

Pacific Coast—On the records, Stanford hasn't a rival left for the Conference crown, but there's still the formality of finishing the season and casting the Rose Bowl ballot. California, Stanford's next opponent, beat Oregon 14-6 Saturday. This week's only game pits U. C. L. A. 34-26 winner over Washington State, against Washington, 14-6 victor over Southern California.

Farley in Visit With Landis For Yankee Purchase

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—James A. Farley, former Postmaster General who heads a syndicate which plans to purchase the New York Yankees Baseball Club, visited Chicago yesterday and conferred with Commissioner of Baseball Kenesaw M. Landis.

Farley came here from Kansas City and it was understood the trip is one of the final steps in raising the $1,500,000 down payment necessary to complete the transaction.

It was reported that transfer of the club will be made formally upon Farley's return to New York. Farley was accompanied by Smith Davis, Cleveland broker, who recently predicted the deal would be consummated by the end of the month.

Browns Get Caster

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Purchase of George Caster, 31-year-old right-handed pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, is announced by the St. Louis Browns.

The deal, involving an undisclosed amount of cash, was the first made by the Browns in an effort to strengthen the team for the 1941 season.

Southeastern Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Tennessee	3	0	0	69	12
Mississippi	3	0	0	60	27
Mississippi State	2	0	1	54	21
Alabama	3	1	0	64	46
Auburn	2	2	1	69	63
Kentucky	1	1	2	40	46
L. S. U.	2	3	0	41	87
Tulane	1	2	0	41	46
Florida	1	2	0	25	52
Georgia Tech	1	3	0	46	56
Georgia	1	3	1	61	87
Vanderbilt	1	3	1	34	46
Sewanee	0	1	0	0	20

Southern Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Clemson	3	0	0	86	26
Duke	3	1	0	95	19
Richmond	3	1	0	36	30
Furman	4	2	0	142	84
Wake Forest	3	2	0	51	76
North Carolina	2	2	0	59	43
Virginia Tech	2	2	0	79	54
Va. Military Inst.	2	2	1	40	39
Washington and Lee	1	1	0	3	21
William and Mary	1	1	1	20	29
N. C. State	3	4	0	104	93
Maryland	0	1	0	0	20
Citadel	0	2	0	21	56
South Carolina	0	2	0	20	46
Davidson	0	5	0	34	160

Western Conference

By the Associated Press

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Minnesota	5	0	0	100	37
Northwestern	4	2	0	110	64
Michigan	2	1	0	54	20
Ohio State	3	2	0	62	45
Wisconsin	3	2	0	73	86
Iowa	1	3	0	48	77
Indiana	1	3	0	33	74
Purdue	1	3	0	54	70
Illinois	0	4	0	26	87

Mountain Big Seven

By the Associated Press

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Utah	5	1	0	119	47
Colorado	4	1	0	150	37
Denver	4	1	0	112	53
Brigham Young	2	3	0	40	35
Colorado State	1	3	1	40	86
Utah State	1	4	0	22	85
Wyoming	0	4	1	16	157

(Tie games do not count in standings.)

Missouri Valley Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	P	OP
Oklahoma Aggies	4	0	120	47
Tulsa	3	0	88	12
Drake	2	1	39	41
Washington	1	2	54	93
Creighton	1	2	25	32
St. Louis	1	3	34	47
Washburn	0	4	46	117

Southwest Conference

By the Associated Press

	W	L	T	Pts For	Agst
Texas Aggies	5	0	0	96	34
Texas	3	2	0	68	44
So. Methodist	2	1	0	76	32
Rice Institute	2	1	0	27	32
Texas Christian	2	2	0	55	54
Arkansas	1	5	0	19	106
Baylor	0	4	0	25	53

Big Six Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	O.P.
Nebraska	3	0	0	86	9
Oklahoma	4	1	0	54	20
Missouri	2	2	0	61	44
Iowa State	2	2	0	46	48
Kansas State	1	3	0	32	50
Kansas	0	4	0	3	86

SMALL SIZE 15 FOR 25¢ bargain pack of super-keen blades

Coming Games —By Munn

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 16

East

Boston College 19, Georgetown 18.
Pennsylvania 48, Army 0.
Navy 0, Columbia 0.
Cornell 7, Dartmouth 3.
Brooklyn College 14, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Harvard 14, Brown 0.
Princeton 10, Yale 7.
Penn State 25, New York University 0.
Nebraska 9, Pittsburgh 7.
Colgate 7, Syracuse 6.
West Virginia 9, Kentucky 7.
Villanova 13, Manhattan 6.
Temple 6, Holy Cross 6.
George Washington 6, Kansas 0.
Carnegie Tech 18, Franklin-Marshall 6.
Williams 19, Amherst 6.
Hardin Simmons 27, Catholic 19.
Lafayette 40, Western Maryland 7.
Albright 3, Lebanon Valley 0.
American University 20, Juniata 12.
Boston University 50, Springfield 0.
Wayne 6, Buffalo 0.
Upsala 26, Panzer 0.
Muhlenberg 34, Dickinson 0.
West Chester (Pa.) T. 18, East Stroudsburg T. 0.
Bucknell 20, Gettysburg 7.
Hofstra 32, Aarkansas A. & M. 14.
Swarthmore 20, Johns Hopkins 7.
Long Island U. 29, Louisville 6.
Lehigh 40, Lowell Textile 7.
Vermont 33, Middlebury 0.
Millersville (Pa.) Tchrs. 32, Kutztown Tchrs. 0.
St. Francis 13, Mcrris Harvey 7.
New Hampshire 9, Connecticut 0.
Rensselaer 25, Massachusetts State 6.
Hobart 18, Rochester 7.
Rutgers 20, St. Lawrence 0.
Susquehanna 13, Hartwick 0.
Hamilton 13, Union 0.
Drexel 12, Ursinus 6.
American International 27, Wagner 7.
Montclair (N. J.) Tchrs. 24, Trenton Tchrs. 0.
Bergen J. C. 18, Arnold 2.
Wesleyan 13, Trinity 0.
Delaware 13, Washington College 9.
Indiana (Pa.) Tchrs. 0, Shippensburg Tchrs. 0
Randolph Macon 0, Blue Ridge 0.
St. Mary's 6, Davis Elkins 0.
Geneva 12, Slippery Rock (Pa.) Tchrs. 0.
Lock Haven (Pa.) Tchrs. 6, Mansfield Tchrs. 0.
New York Aggies 13, Stockbridge 6.
Grove City 18, Thiel 0.
Washington & Jefferson 30, Allegheny 0.
West Liberty (W. Va.) State 18, Potomac State 0.
Bluefield (W. Va.) 25, William and Mary (Norfolk Branch) 0.

South

Mississippi 38, Tennessee Tchrs. 7.
Georgetown (Ky.) College 27, Evansville 7.
Eastern Ky. Tchrs. 48, Bowling G. 0.
Alabama A. & M. 25, Dillard 0.
Morehead Tchrs. 6, Transylvania 0.
Mississippi College 32, Louis. College 6.
Murray (Ky.) Tchrs. 18, Middle Tenn Tchrs. 0.
Morris Brown 46, Knoxville 0.
Tuskegee 30, Benedict 6.
Florida A. & M. 20, South Carolina St. 0.
Alabama 14, Georgia Tech 13.
Louisiana State 21, Auburn 13.
Tulane 21, Georgia 13.
Florida 46, Miami 6.
Mississippi State 46, Millsaps 13.
Marysville 24, Tusculum 18.
Sewanee 25, Washington & Lee 13.
Morris 9, Voorhees 6.
Tennessee 41, Virginia 14.
Vanderbilt 21, Tennessee Tech 0.
Newbury 32, Erskine 0.
North Carolina State 20, The Citadel 14.
Georgia State 7, Claflin 0.
Clemson 12, Southwestern (Tenn.) 12.
Davidson 26, Hampden-Sydney 0.
North Carolina 6, Duke 3.
Furman 25, South Carolina 7.
Virginia Military 20, Maryland 0.
Virginia Tech 10, Centre 6.
Presbyterian 12, Wofford 6.
Virginia St. 0 North Carolina A. & T. 0.
Catawba 13, Roanoke 6.
Xavier (New Orleans) 8, Wiley (Texas) 7.
Western Ky. Tchrs. 20, Austin Presby. 0.

Midwest

Iowa 7, Notre Dame 0.
Michigan 20, Northwestern 13.
Ohio State 14, Illinois 6.
Minnesota 33, Purdue 6.
Wisconsin 27, Indiana 10.
Marquette 7, Michigan State 6.
Iowa State 12, Kansas State 0.
Toledo 20, Butler 6.
Wabash 17, Depauw 13.
Earlham 20, Franklin 6.
Oklahoma A. & M. 14, St. Louis 7.
Drake 20, Wash. U. (Mo.) 14.
St. Benedict's 13, Emporia (Kan.) T. 6.
Fort Hays (Kan.) St. 6, Pittsburgh T. 0.
Rose Poly 24, Hanover 0.
Western (Mich.) State 19, Manchester 14.
Creighton 39, South Dakota 0.
Kent State 14, Baldwin Wallace 7.
Wooster 14, Oberlin 0.
Michigan Central T 7, De Sales 0.
Lawrence Tech 26, Defiance 2.
Ohio U. 7, Dayton U. 0.
Wittenberg 26, Mount Union 0.
Youngstown 13, Ohio Wesleyan 6.
Denison 26, Muskingum 0.
Ohio Northern 23, Heidelberg 2.
Marshall (W. Va.) 41, Xavier (Ohio) 0.
Western Reserve 12, John Carroll 0.
Alfred Holbrook 6, Rio Grande 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 37, McPherson 0.
Oklahoma 7, Missouri 0.
Wichita 2, Wyoming 0.
Iowa State Tchrs. 27, Omaha 7.
Southwestern (Kan.) 7, Sterling 6.
Indiana State 27, Ball State 7.
Shurtleff 13, The Principia 7.
Cornell (Iowa) 13, Carleton 7.
Bradley Tech 32, North Dakota 8.
Augustana 23, Western State Tchrs. 2.
Lake Forest 14, Albion 7.
Grinnell 19, Coe 6.
Loras 12, Luther 0.
East Ill. Tchrs. 12, North Ill. Tchrs. 0.
Ill. Wesleyan 32, James Millikin 18.
Knox 13, Monmouth 7.
Elmhurst 19, Wheaton 13.
Ill. College 26, McKendree 0.
North Central Ill. 7, Valparaiso (Ind.) 6.
Washburn 25, Rockhurst 23.
Doane 12, Midland 0.
Ripon 13, Detroit Tech 0.
Ferris Institute 7, Adrian 0.

Southwest

West Texas State 25, Oklahoma City 0.
North Texas State 10, East Texas St. 7.
Southern Methodist 28, Arkansas 0.
Texas A. and I. 14, St. Mary's 0.
Baylor 20, Tulsa 6.
Sam Houston St. 19, Southw. Texas St. 13.
Texas A. & M. 25, Rice 0.
Texas 21, Texas Christian 14.
Texas Tech 12, Wake Forest 7.

Rocky Mountains

Colorado 25, Brigham Young 2.
Arizona State (Tempe) 41, Greeley State (Colo.) 13.
Utah 27, Colorado State 0.
N. M. Military Inst. 32, N. M. Normal 13.
Denver 34, Utah State 6.
Southwestern Okla. Tchrs. 40, Regis 7.
Trinidad J. C. 19, Adams State Tea. 0.
Weber 6, Westminster 0.

Far West

Washington 14, Southern California 0.
California Ramy 20, California Aggies 7.
Stanford 28, Oregon State 14.
San Jose State (Calif.) 14, Fresno State 7.
California 14, Oregon 6.
U. C. L. A. 34, Washington State 26.
Gonzaga 13, Detroit 7.
San Diego State 33, Whittier 0.
Idaho 6, Nevada 0.
Pomona 6, Occidental 0.
Col. of Idaho 20, Col. of Puget Sound 6.
N. Mex. U. 45, Ariz. State (Flagstaff) 26.
Pacific Lutheran 14, Central Washington 0.
Montana Mines 25, Whitworth 8.
Eastern Wash. 7, Western Wash. 6.

Results Nov. 17

Scranton 6, Niagara 0.
St. Bonaventure 14, St. Vincent 0.
St. Anselm's 8, Providence 7.
Santa Clara 19, St. Mary's (Calif.) 7.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 18
Vermont 16, Middlebury 47.

Boston College Heads Unbeaten Football List

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Notre Dame and Georgetown were among the football powers knocked off the list of undefeated and untied teams last week and despite the close calls some of the others had, there still were 18 survivors with clean slates today.

In addition to these two major casualties, Long Island University and New Britain (Conn.) Teachers were beaten for the first time last Monday and Indiana (Pa.) Teachers and Albion of Michigan lost Saturday games.

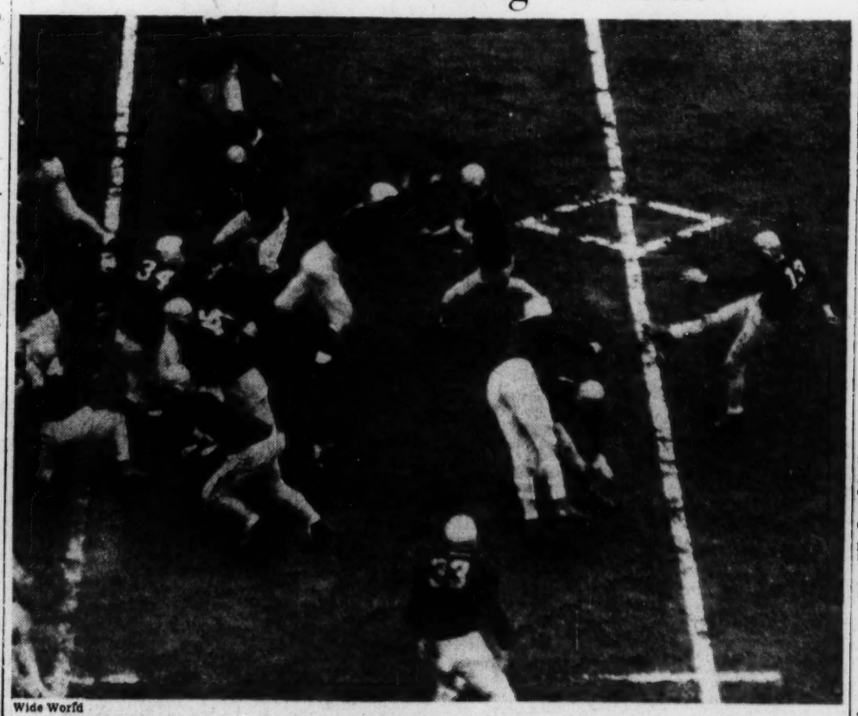
Boston College, winner over Georgetown, 19-18, in the only battle between unbeaten and untied teams, moved to the top of the list with its eighth-straight victory and a scoring record of 280 points to 45 for its opponents. Milligan and St. Ambrose, both of which topped the Eagles a week ago, had no games scheduled last week end. Wittenberg defeated Mount Union Saturday.

The undefeated and untied teams:

	Won	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Boston College	8	240	45
*Eastern Ky. Tea.	8	272	27
Tennessee	8	266	28
Springfield (Mo.) Tea.	8	194	14
Texas A. & M.	8	170	27
Stanford	8	162	65
Lafayette	8	152	26
Milligan (Tenn.)	8	137	12
St. Ambrose (Iowa)	8	134	0
*Shurtleff (Ill.)	8	126	26
E. Stroudsburg (Pa.) Tea.	8	110	51
Pacific Lutheran	7	190	40
Cornell	7	188	18
Hardin-Simmons	7	178	51
*Millersville (Pa.) Tea.	7	166	25
Minnesota	7	132	58
Wittenberg (Ohio)	7	126	20
*La Crosse (Wis.) Tea.	6	123	9

*Season ended.

One of the Exciting Moments



Wide World

Boston College 19, Georgetown 18. Charlie O'Rourke's kick from the 15-yard line blocked and recovered by Georgetown on the 10-yard line, placing Georgetown in scoring position. Which was only one of a succession of thrills.

Maple Leafs Lead League Showing Speed

By the Associated Press

The Toronto Maple Leafs, always contenders for the National Hockey League title, are out in front again but it looks as though they'll have to face a new threat this season from Detroit.

The Red Wings, whose players last season couldn't be sure themselves whether they would be with Detroit or the Indianapolis "farm" from one day to the next, turned in a couple of very impressive games over the week end. They came from behind with a flourish to tie the New York Rangers 3—3 Saturday night and then they shut out the New York Americans 2—0 Sunday.

Red Wings In Tie

These two feats sent the Red Wings into a second-place tie in the league standings with the Chicago Black Hawks, who battled the Montreal Canadiens to a 4—4 deadlock last night. Toronto, meanwhile, whipped Montreal 4—2 on Saturday and Boston 4—1 Sunday to take the lead with eight points, two more than the Red Wings and Hawks.

Saturday's game was well along into the third period before Syd Howe and Alex Motter got together for a goal that sparked Detroit's comeback, but at the end the Wings were swarming all over the World Champions. Sunday Gus Giesebrecht shot Detroit into the lead early in the second period and Eddie Wares tallied in the third while the Amerks were trying to break through the defense of Johnny Mowers, the Wings' rookie goaltender.

Too Much Speed

Toronto had too much speed and power for its rivals and one of the reasons was Wally Stanowski, young defenseman. He made his first goal of the season against the Canadiens and opened the scoring with a clever unassisted tally against Boston. It was the second defeat for the Bruins, who haven't won a game this season.

Montreal came back after trailing Chicago 3—0 and 4—1, gaining a tie when rookie Johnny Quilty scored at 16:51 of the third period. The Canadiens' other goals were made by two other rookies, Joe Benoit and Ken Reardon, and Tony Demers, who turned pro late last season. The Chicago line of George Allen, Bill Carse and Mush March accounted for three tallies.

The standings:

Club	W	L	T	Pts	G	OG
Toronto	4	1	0	8	18	9
Chicago	2	1	2	6	15	13
Detroit	2	1	2	6	11	10
Rangers	1	0	2	4	9	6
Americans	1	2	1	3	5	8
Montreal	0	3	2	2	10	18
Boston	0	2	1	1	7	11

Redskins Practically Cinch Eastern Division Pro Title

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Chicago Bears have a little unfinished business with the Washington Redskins and hope to settle it next month.

The once-defeated Redskins whipped the Bears Sunday, 7 to 3, the game ending with the Chicago team driving to Washington's one-foot line. The outcome left the victors a virtual cinch to win the eastern division championship, needing only one more triumph in two remaining games for the clincher.

Lead Green Bay

The Bears, having won six of nine engagements, still lead Green Bay, which lost to New York, 7 to 3, by a full game. Each team has two games to go, with the Chicagoans heavily favored to take the western sectional title and thereby qualify to meet the easterners for the championship in December.

Chicago took a 3-0 lead over Washington in the opening period on Jack Manders' 38-yard field goal, but the Redskins went ahead in the second quarter when Frank Filchock passed twice to Bob Masterson, then heaved one to Dick Todd for the tally. Bo Russell placekicked the point and that ended the scoring although the Bears played tag with the Washington goal throughout the second half. It was the first time this season the Bears had been denied a touchdown and also was the first game in which the Redskins had scored less than two touchdowns.

Barnum to Shaffer

At New York, Larry Buhler fumbled the opening kickoff and Leland Shaffer recovered for the Giants on Green Bay's six. Len Barnum passed to Shaffer for the touchdown on the third play and then placekicked the conversion. Clark Hinkle contributed the Packers' three points on a 31-yard field goal with five minutes remaining in the game. Otherwise, the once-esteemed Packer offense was inept, especially when in the Giants' territory.

Brooklyn trounced the Cleveland Rams, 29 to 14, for its sixth win in nine games. The Dodgers spotted the ivaders two touchdowns before Ace Parker took charge. He ran 68 yards with an intercepted pass for the first marker, passed for the next two, set up the fourth with a 38-yard run, and held the ball when Ralph Kercheval booted a 45-yard field goal.

Detroit humbled the last place Philadelphia eleven, 21 to 0, in the other National League tussle, leaving the hapless Eagles without a win in nine games.

League standings:

	W.	L.	T.	Points For	Agst.
Eastern Division					
Washington	8	1	0	225	115
Brooklyn	6	3	0	158	105
New York	5	3	1	104	112
Pittsburgh	2	6	2	60	171
Philadelphia	0	9	0	98	198
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	6	3	0	160	104
Green Bay	5	4	0	175	135
Detroit	5	4	1	131	103
Cleveland	4	5	0	133	131
Chicago Cardinals	2	5	2	107	177

Results Nov. 17
New York 7, Green Bay 3.
Brooklyn 29, Cleveland 14.
Detroit 21, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 7, Chicago Bears 3.

Games Next Sunday
Chicago Cardinals at Brooklyn; Washington at New York; Pittsburgh at Philadelphia; Green Bay at Detroit; Cleveland at Chicago Bears.

U. C. L. A. Bruins Are Aiming For Upset Over Washington

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins finally having won a game, they are all set to try to pull a real upset out of their bag when they meet Washington here next Saturday. This is the only game scheduled on the Pacific Coast for that day.

U. C. L. A. defeated the Washington State eleven last Saturday at Los Angeles Coliseum 34 to 26, but only after they overcame W. S. C.'s 20-6 lead in the second quarter.

The Bruins made the first score after the opening four minutes of play when Jackie Robinson shot a 34-yard pass to Milt Smith, who ran to the six inch line. Robinson bucked over the line for the score.

Here, however, the Bruins stumbled a bit to allow Washington State to score two touchdowns and kick two field goals for a 20-6 lead with two minutes to go in the first half. Then the Bruins pinched themselves and rapidly clicked off two scores on their own behalf, the second coming on the final play of the second quarter to tie the score.

In the third and fourth quarters, Robinson, even exceeding expectations fans have held for him all season, ran 62 and 75 yards, respectively, for the other Bruin scores. The Cougars made their final tally in the last period when Sewell bucked through the line.

* * *

The powerful Washington team which the Bruins will attempt to subdue next Saturday, was at first touted for the Pacific Coast Championship, but is now tied with Oregon State for second spot behind the mighty Stanford eleven.

Stanford met stiff resistance in its game with Oregon State last Saturday at Palo Alto, but put the game on ice with three touchdowns in the second half.

Although the Cardinals still have to play California, it is almost a certainty that they will play in the Rose Bowl. At this writing it appears as if Cornell will be given the first invitation to be the eastern representative, although the Stanford powers-that-be are keeping mum on the subject for the time being.

The California Bears, who haven't been doing too well this season, battled their way through the Oregon team for a 14-to-6 victory at Berkeley Saturday. The Bear-Stanford game will be at Berkeley Nov. 30.

The University of Southern California, in sixth place in the conference standings, was trounced by the Washington Huskies Saturday in Seattle 14-0. Jack Stackpool ran 78 yards for the first score.

Redlands University emerged a certain winner in the Southern California Conference race considering its victory Friday night over California Institute of Technology, 40-0.

Jimmy Wilson Is Offered Vacant Chicago Cub Post

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Jimmy Wilson, 40-year-old hero of the 1940 World Series, returned to the major league managerial ranks today when he agreed to a two-year contract to pilot the Chicago Cubs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Jimmy Wilson, Cincinnati player-coach and hero of the 1940 World Series, will be the new manager of the Chicago Cubs if he wants the job. He has been chosen to pull the team out of the second division and put it back in its usual rank as a National League pennant contender, but the deal has not been completed.

Wilson was here today for a conference with Philip K. Wrigley, owner of the Cubs, on terms of a managerial contract. It is expected that he will agree to take the post vacated by Gabby Hartnett at a salary in the neighborhood of $25,000.

James T. Gallagher, newly-appointed general manager of the Cubs, said last night that the job was Wilson's for the taking and that no difficulty was anticipated in coming to terms with the 40-year-old veteran of 18 years in the majors.

Hartnett was fired last Wednesday as the first step in a general reorganization of the Cubs, ending the big catcher's 19-year regime with the club.

If Wilson accepts the post—and there is small chance he will refuse—it will be his second role as a big league pilot. He managed the Philadelphia Phillies for five years, but never could get the club above seventh place. Under him the Phils finished seventh thrice and eighth twice.

Wilson, a native of Philadelphia, became a professional baseball player in 1920 and after three years with New Haven in the Eastern League was bought by the Phillies. The St. Louis Cardinals took him in a trade in 1928, and kept him until 1934 when he returned to the Phillies as manager. Thompson Prothro succeeded him at that post at the start of the 1939 season when Wilson went to the Reds as coach under Manager Bill McKechnie.

He electrified the baseball world in the last World Series when he forsook coaching in an emergency and returned to catching, sparking the Reds to the world's championship.

The new manager will be the fourth the Cubs have hired since Joe McCarthy was fired during the 1930 season, Rogers Hornsby, Charles Grimm and Hartnett following in order. In this period the Cubs have won three pennants, but last season the club slid into second division for the first time in 15 years and the attendance took a sharp turn downward.

Wilson has a fine reputation as a handler of pitchers, his most notable protege being Bucky Walters, the Cincinnati ace. Wilson persuaded Walters to switch from the infield to the pitcher's mound when both were on the Philly pay roll.

Pacific Coast Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Agst
Stanford	6	0	0	128	59
Washington	4	1	0	60	26
Oregon State	3	2	1	61	60
California	3	2	0	68	55
Washington State	1	3	2	69	107
So. California	1	3	2	41	69
Oregon	1	4	1	30	56
U. C. L. A.	1	4	0	55	80
Montana	1	2	0	28	60
Idaho	0	4	0	18	116

(Montana and Idaho do not play round robin schedule; ties not counted in standings).

Canadian Football

(By The Canadian Press)

Results Nov. 16

Interprovincial Union Playoffs
xToronto Argonauts 1, Ottawa Rough Riders 12.

Ontario Union Playoffs
xBarnia Battery 0, Toronto Balmy Beach 12.
xFirst game of two-game, total-goal series.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 16
Harvard 0, Brown 0.

Where To Dine
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, Route 3, near Second St. Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street
"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common Manchester, N. H.
The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Dorothy Maynor at Symphony Hall—Tyrone Power in New Film

Popular Soprano in Recital; Concert Programs in Prospect

Dorothy Maynor, with skillful Arpad Sandor assisting as pianist, sang in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon for the benefit of Hampton Institute.

Miss Maynor's vocal command is such as to place her outside of comparison with performers usually heard. That is speaking, however, of the mechanical and physical side of the question only; interpretation, necessarily, pertains to the individual and the moment, and many singers who can boast little regard to voice control are masterful in bringing out musical meanings.

A strange power that Miss Maynor possesses has to do with vibrato. With singers, as a rule, vibrato means a weakness; but with her it becomes an agency for expression, used or set aside at will. Her rendering of Handel's "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" was vibrato from first note to last, and plainly intended, since nothing else on the program could want to take that particular slant.

For example of another sort of control, Debussy's "Beau Soir" ran in a light, suppressed tone throughout, the high notes not less restrained than the low.

Some listeners might object to Miss Maynor's trill as no trill at all, but only a resort to the vibrato device, as witness a passage in an air by Bizet, "Adieu de l'hôtesse arabienne," which was brought along for illustration of French lyric style. True enough, certain vocal problems lie beyond the province of control and seem like pure gift, and perhaps trill is one of that streak.

German songs were in the list; and toward the end, spirituals—interesting as folk music and as studies in the pronunciation of negro dialect English. **W. P. T.**

Chicago Symphony

A new Symphony by John Alden Carpenter, written for the Golden Jubilee of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, will be played at the concert to be given by that organization Sunday afternoon in Symphony Hall, under the direction of Dr. Frederick Stock. Other items of the program will be Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Brahms' Third Symphony, and "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried" and Siegfried's Rhine Journey from Götterdämmerung," both by Wagner. The performance will benefit the British War Relief Society.

Chamber Opera

The Young Artists Association will give performances of chamber opera at Civic Repertory Music Hall, on the evening of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Jan. 9, 10, 11, and a matinee on Saturday. The chorus of 30 voices will sing the opening chorus from Handel's "Acis and Galatea" and two of Dr. Arne's compositions. This will be followed by the Hans Wiener Workshop Group in a ballet by Harry Coble and Hans Wiener, entitled "The Man with the Moustachio." The music is Dr. Arne's, adapted by Robert Strasbourg, of Harvard University. The chamber opera, "Thomas and Sally," by Dr. Arne, will be presented by Dorothy MacNeil, mezzo-soprano, Elizabeth Golden, soprano, Paul Donavon, tenor, and Richard Robinson, baritone.

Holmes-Chiasson

Malcolm Holmes, violinist, and Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichordist, will give a recital Sunday afternoon in the tapestry gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts. The program: Sonata in E Major, J. S. Bach; Three Dance Movements; Chaconne: La Favorite, Les Bergeries, Le Moucheron, Couperin; Gavotte in D Major, J. S. Bach; Sonata No. 4, G. F. Handel.

Rachmaninoff Program

Sergei Rachmaninoff will present the following program in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1:

Variations on a Theme of Schubert	C. Tausig
Organ Prelude and Fugue, A minor	Bach-Liszt
Rondo Capriccioso	Mendelssohn
Sonata Appassionata	Beethoven
Nocturne D flat major	Chopin
Two Mazurkas	Chopin
Humoresque	Rachmaninoff
Moment Musical	Rachmaninoff
Etude-Tableau E flat major	Rachmaninoff
Sonetto del Petrarca, A flat major	Liszt
Rhapsody No. 11	Liszt

George Copeland

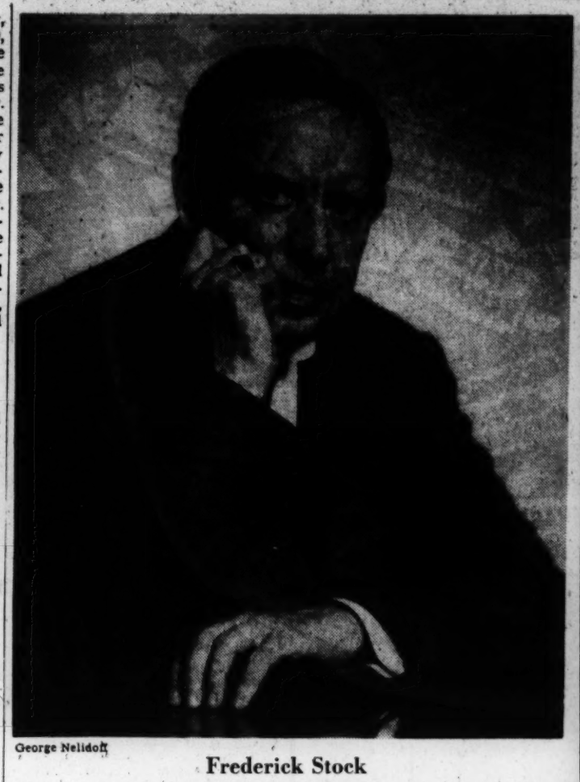
George Copeland will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall Thursday evening, Dec. 5, with this program:

Sarabande—Passepied from English suite No. V	I—Passepied II Bach
Adaglo	Graziolli
Three Sonatas	Scarlatti
Pantaisie, C minor	Mozart
Gymnopédie	Satie
Valses Nobles et Sentimentales, Nos. I, II, III	Ravel
Danse de Puck	Debussy
The Little Shepherd	Debussy
La Cathédrale Engloutie	Debussy
Minstrels	Debussy
Danse, El Amor brujo	Falla
Charmes No. III	Mompou
Sacro-Monte	Turina
Cordoba	Albeniz
Danza Ibérica	Nin

Jeanette MacDonald

Jeanette MacDonald will sing in Symphony Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 29, with Giuseppe Bamboschek as accompanist. The program:

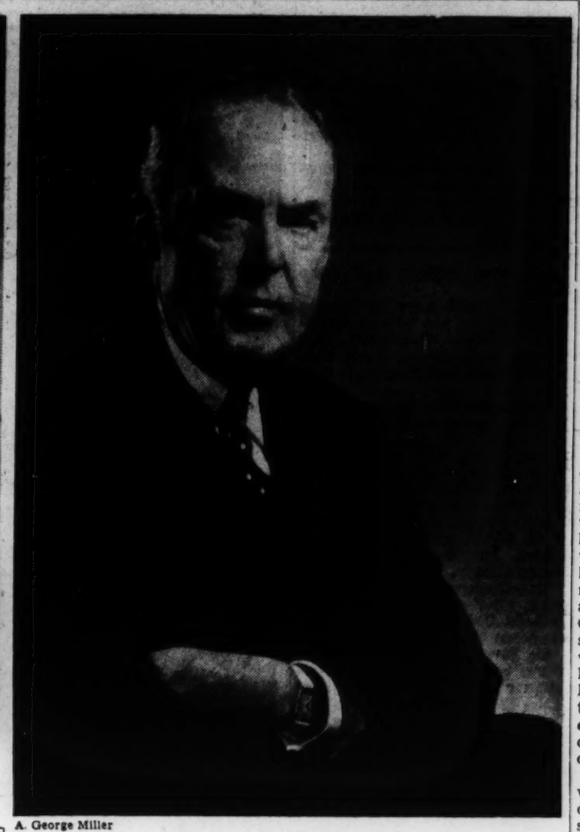
Baci Amorosi è Cari	Mozart
Sylvelin	Sinding
Er Ist's (Song to Spring)	Hugo Wolf
El Tra La La y El Punteado	Grandos
Con Amoras la mi Madre	Obredors
Hero Mhairidhu	Old Scottish Air
Comin' thro the Rye	Arr. by G. H. Clutsam
Chapelle Sixtine	Liszt
Piano solo by Mr. Bamboschek	
Jewel Song from "Faust"	Gounod
J'ai Pleure en Rêve	Georges Hue
Les Fantoches	Debussy
Romance	Debussy
Waltz Song from "Romeo and Juliet"	Gounod
Serenade	Rossini-Liszt
Piano solo by Mr. Bamboschek	
Till I Wake	Amy Woodforde-Finden
Let Me Always Sing	Gene Raymond
Daddy's Sweetheart	Liza Lehman
Do Not Go, My Love	Richard Hageman
Love, I have Won You	Landon Ronald



George Nelidoff

Frederick Stock

Conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, coming to Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon.



A. George Miller

John Alden Carpenter

Composer of new symphony to be heard in Golden Jubilee concert of Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon.

'Zorro' Anew At Memorial

There is, and no doubt there will always be, satisfaction in watching the hero execute figure-eights under the noses of the baffled villains. And now that audacious caballero, Zorro, is back once more to confound a despot, to outwit the despot's mercenaries, to out-duel the despot's captain, to spirit away the taxes which had been squeezed from reluctant peons, and finally to reinstate the hero's father, the true Governor of California, in his rightful position.

It should be added that, in a recess from pursuit by the despot's soldiery, Zorro, in the guise of a monk, makes pretty speeches to the despot's pretty niece. She spies his sword protruding from beneath the clerical robes but, being the heroine and a good sort, she does not give him away. The heroics are performed with such slick facility that one begins almost to sympathize with the disheartened villains. Zorro does become careless toward the end and is caught. But that, one feels, is merely so that he may engineer the prison escape, the battle with the mercenaries, and the final departure of Don Luis Quintero, the despot.

Such is "The Mark of Zorro," which came to the Keith Memorial over the week end. It is a handsome film, laid against the gracious simplicity of Mission architecture and some of California's spacious scenery. The film is full of action, fast riding, and an exciting duel. For all that, "The Mark of Zorro" becomes a little tedious before its course has been run.

The reason for this probably lies in the familiarity of its situations. From the moment that the nonplused young Don Diego arrives in California and discovers terror in the visages of the populace at mention of the name of his kind old father, Don Alejandro Vega, you can recognize the plot machinery. A fop, a coward, and a trifler in the public eye, Don Diego becomes in reality the avenging arm when he dons the black cape and the black mask of Zorro.

Tyrone Power makes much of his comedy sequences as Don Diego. Wearing a small black moustache, he is every inch the dashing caballero. As Capt. Esteban Pasquale, Basil Rathbone curls his lip in an almost permanent wave of sneering. J. Edward Bromberg fumes and dithers as the despot. As the heroine, Linda Darnell appears to admirable advantage in flowing gowns and a mantilla. Gale Sondergard plays the villainess; Eugene Pallette, Robert Lowery, Montagu Love, and Janet Beecher, in smaller roles, respond to Rouben Mamoulian's conception of old California.

The second feature is "Laddie," from Gene Stratton Porter's story, with Tim Holt, Joan Carroll, Spring Byington, and Virginia Gilmore in the cast.

In Boston Galleries

At the Junior League, Marlborough Street, water colors by Allan Rohan Crite are on view.

In the post half-dozen years we have had opportunity to follow the development of this young Boston artist as he continues his twofold course. Mr. Crite divides his energies between depiction of daily scenes, many of them in the Negro districts of Boston, and the fervid expression of religious subjects. Mr. Crite cannot be linked with any group, for he practices with admirable independence. Despite his schooling, there persists in his pictures a naïve, provincial quality. Everything he does is qualified, however, by a personal approach. He is happily free of the popular mannerisms adopted in recent years by painters depicting the Negro. Mr. Crite observes his people from within, and the sheer honesty of his record is welcome.

The water colors in this current display portray people as they are seen in streets, by-ways and parks. Of late Mr. Crite has been going beyond the boundaries of the South End. He seems also to be showing more interest beyond the demands of narrative, that is, in technical methods. We still feel that Mr. Crite could speak more eloquently if he were to take a leaf from certain modern expressionist painters. He could do more with color, be more effective with elements of design, without losing the literary values which mean so much to him. He remains, nevertheless, one of our most earnest and distinctive local artists.

Twentieth Century Club

David Curtis Baker is solo exhibitor at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, through Nov. 28. A young artist, Mr. Baker shows in oils and pastels an earnest effort to depict what he sees. His talents are still in the process of being shaped, and the painter at present is struggling with the complexities of medium.

For us, the still-lifes are his most mature and successful undertaking. A few articles carefully disposed on a table are portrayed aptly. He appreciates the importance of co-ordinating details, handling elements of design so that they cohere and offset each other. It is objective, realistic portrayal, and at best is pleasing and significant. But the landscapes show less control over factors of design; they somehow lack focus.

Vose Galleries

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries is exhibited the work of John W. McCoy. He shows a series of water colors painted last summer at Port Clyde, Maine. Mr. McCoy's home is in Chadds Ford, Pa.

The water colors are thoughtfully executed, the brush work broadly simplified. The palette runs to neutral tonalities. Wherever water figures in the composition, Mr. McCoy seems to work with more imagination.

Goodspeed's

On view at Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 18 Beacon Street, are portraits in water color of dolls, the originals of which are placed near the likenesses. The dolls were made by Edith Flack Ackley (Mrs. Stow Wengenroth) and the water colors executed by Miss Telka Ackley. Here we have an opportunity to see one art interpreting another. To some, the water colors (delightful in themselves) may seem an anticlimax alongside the sprightly models. **D. A.**

Bill Robinson's Ambition

Bill Robinson, who comes to the Shubert Theater, on Monday evening, Nov. 25, for a two-week engagement, co-starring with Phil Baker, in Leonard Sillman's "All in Fun," has been dancing for as many years as he has walked, but not all of them as "Bojangles."

It was in Richmond, Va., where he was born, that opportunity came to him.

Bill, aspired to be a jockey, but somehow he was dancing more than he was riding. An impresario picked him up for a spectacle, "The South Before the War," and for $5 a week and board Robinson toured the country.

Back in Richmond, without a job, he went to work in a hotel, waiting on table. On his first day there, Marty Forkins, now his manager, was a dinner guest. He ordered soup and Bill brought it —and spilled it.

The headwaiter came over and apologized, explaining that the new man was not really a waiter but a dancer. In fact, one of the best he'd ever seen, the headwaiter said. Robinson, known then as Snowbird, was known to everyone in Richmond, where once for fun he had danced up and down the steps of the State Capitol, as a forerunner to his famous stair dance.

Forkins was interested, and Robinson was called back. It was the beginning of an association which has lasted until today. Bill started in vaudeville, doing comedy with George Cooper, who acted as his straight man. Then he began doing a single act, with the major emphasis on dancing.

Since his vaudeville days, "Bojangles" has appeared on the stage, in night clubs, and in movies. In the past 10 years, he made 14 films, four of which presented him as Shirley Temple's "Uncle Bill." Last season's "The Hot Mikado" brought him back to the stage in Boston.

He has an ambition to dance with a symphony orchestra. A few years ago, with only a day of rehearsal, he was a hit with a California orchestra. Some day he hopes to do a full classic recital with a "highbrow" orchestra. This ambition, it seems, is not a high-falutin' notion. The whole thing comes from a desire to dance to stringed instruments and complicated rhythms.

'Old Acquaintance'

Dwight Deere Wiman announces that in addition to Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood, who will play the leading roles, the cast for John van Druten's new comedy, "Old Acquaintance," will include Kent Smith, Barry Jones, Adele Longmire, Edna West, Ann Franklin, and Nancy Wiman as understudy. "Old Acquaintance" will have its out-of-town premiere at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, on Friday evening, Dec. 6. From New Haven, it moves to Boston at the Plymouth Theater, instead of the Wilbur as previously planned, on Monday evening, Dec. 9.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—First annual exhibition by the New England Print Association. Through Nov. 30.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Collection of oils, pastels and charcoal drawings by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Nov. 25.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of photographs and news photography as used by the press today. Loaned through courtesy of Arthur Griffin. Through Dec. 7.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Raymond J. Eastwood. Through November.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue — Pastels and water colors by Margaret Borden Moench. Through Nov. 22.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Nov. 27. Carvings in wood by Vasileos. Through Nov. 30. Etchings by Margaret Dougall Elder. Through Dec. 7.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by John Whorf. Through Dec. 7.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street — Vermont landscapes by Charles Curtis Allen, A. N. A. Through Nov. 30.

Holman's Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Etchings of ships and planes by C. J. A. Wilson.

Junior League of Boston, Inc., Zero Marlborough Street—Recent water colors by Allan Rohan Crite. Through Nov. 29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by John W. McCoy. Through Nov. 23. Paintings by Robert Henri. Through Dec. 7.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Twentieth Century — Oils and psatels by David Curtis Baker. Through Nov. 28.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge —Open 9-5 daily except Sundays and holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. New Accessions Gallery: Profile portrait of a lady by Piero della Francesca; silver.

New Contract for Ormandy

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Eugene Ormandy has signed a new contract for five years as conductor and musical director of the Philadelphia orchestra, to become effective at the close of the current season. Leopold Stokowski, who resigned several years ago as conductor of the orchestra to go to Hollywood, will return next week as guest conductor for a series of concerts.

Dante Seeks India Rope Trick

"It's fun to be fooled" is the theme which has carried Dante, the magician, through four world tours and now marks the visit of "Sim Sala Bim" at the Shubert Theater. "I've been fooled myself for so long," he says, "that I'm still offering $10,000 for the India rope trick."

Dante, successor to Alexander, Herrmann, Harry Kellar, and Howard Thurston, has searched all over the world to find that trick performed. In common with other magicians he has left no clue uninvestigated in an attempt to track it down. He says he has never been able to find a person who has witnessed the trick, although its fame has spread far.

According to the almost legendary tale, the India rope trick is performed by a boy tossing a rope into the air where it remains rigid while he climbs up it, pulling it up after him until both he and the rope disappear.

Dante says that from time to time there have been fairly good stage representations of the trick but none filling all the conditions of the story.

It is Dante's belief that the list of tricks presented by the average fakir of India is crude compared with the show offered by European and American magicians.

Stage News

"Crazy With the Heat," according to the most recent information in New York, is expected to open its tryout tour in Boston Christmas night. The cast of this musical will include Willie Howard, Luella Gear, and Richard Kollmar.

Seats for the entire two-weeks engagement of "All in Fun" go on sale today at the Shubert, where the new revue with Bill Robinson and Phil Baker arrives next Monday.

"Life with Father" begins its eighth week tonight at the Civic Repertory Theater. This will be the fifty-seventh performance in Boston, and the sixty-fifth to be given by the company, which had a tryout week in Baltimore before coming here.

Pen, Paint and Pretzels at Tufts College will begin its thirty-first season with performances of Clare Boothe's "Margin for Error" Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. Robert Ardrey's "Thunder Rock" will be presented on March 12, 13, and 14. James Thurber's and Elliot Nugent's "The Male Animal" is announced for April 30, May 1 and 2.

Playgoers of America, a syndicate to book legitimate plays all over the country, has been formed by Gerald Abbott. The new organization is apparently carrying on where the National Playgoers Guild left off. Not a producing organization, the Playgoers plan to book 24 attractions in 140 cities and towns during the 1941-42 season.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

JOHN TUERK Presents
Romantic Mr. Dickens
A New Play Based on the Novelist's Actual Love Letters
By H. H. and MARGUERITE HARPER
With a Distinguished Acting Company Including
Robert Keith
Thais Lawton, Diana Barrymore, Lawrence Fletcher, Zolya Talma, Gertrude Flynn, and others
Settings by Watson Barratt — Staged by ARTHUR SIRCOM — Costumes by Ernest Schraps
PLYMOUTH THEA. BEGINNING SAT. NOV. 23 THROUGH SAT. NOV. 30
EVES. 55c, $1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75. Matinees Thanksgiving and Saturday 55c, $1.10, 1.65, 2.20.

WILBUR • HELD OVER • LAST WEEK • MATINEES THURS.-SAT.
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS THE GILBERT MILLER PRODUCTION OF
FLORA ROBSON IN **LADIES IN RETIREMENT**
By Edward Percy and Reginald Denham
with ESTELLE WINWOOD • ISOBEL ELSON and PATRICK O'MOORE
"BEST MURDER MYSTERY MELODRAMA IN YEARS" WALTER WINCHELL
Second Subscription Play of the Theatre Guild and The American Theatre Society
Eves. $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20 Tax Incl.

SHUBERT • LAST WEEK • MATS. WED.-SAT.
"The ONLY real novelty the new show season has uncovered" —N. Y. DAILY NEWS—
DANTE
DIRECT FROM A TRIUMPHANT BROADWAY ENGAGEMENT
The World's Greatest Master of Mystery
SIM SALA BIM
THE INTERNATIONAL MYSTERY REVUE with MOI-YO MILLER & COMPANY OF 25
"Like a composite picture of Frank Morgan, Monty Wooly and Frank Fay, he makes friends and influences people to be completely baffled and hugely entertained."—Helen Eager, Traveler.
Eves. 50c to $1.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.00 plus tax.

SHUBERT 2 WEEKS BEG. MON. SEATS NOW Nov. 25
BILL ROBINSON PHIL BAKER
ALL IN FUN
A NEW MUSICAL REVUE CAST OF 100
EVES. $1.10 to $3.30 MATS. THANKSGIVING (NOW 2:30) at 2pm. & 5:45. 55c to $2.75 Tax Included

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE Phone Com. 4420 Eves. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Eves. $1—$2.50 Wed., Sat. Mats. $1,—$2. plus tax Good Seats at Box Office, Filene's and Jordan's for all performances.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER in THE MARK OF Zorro
Co-Feature Laddie with THE BOY DEANNA DURBIN
New INFORMATION PLEASE
KEITH MEMORIAL

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:30 P. M. plus 3c Sef. Tax
Norma SHEARER • TAYLOR Robert in "ESCAPE"
Plus: "HULLABALOO"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY—ANN SHERIDAN
"City for Conquest"
ALSO: "HIT PARADE OF 1941"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th Street W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. (Nov. 21) & Sat.—$1.10 to $2.75

"A comic achievement."—*Watts, H. Trib.*
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
with JOSE FERRER
Arthur Margetson — Nedda Harrigan — Reynolds Denniston
CORT THEA., 48th St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0040
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:40

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—*Coleman, Mirror*
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40 — $1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERF. WHEN DOORS OPEN

MATS. THUR. & SAT., 55c-$1.65
"A glowing job of acting."—Winchell
HELEN CRAIG in THE "TALK OF THE TOWN" HIT
JOHNNY BELINDA—Mantle, News
with Louis Hector — Horace McNally
BELASCO Thea., 44 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067

"A Perfect Musical."—*Walter Winchell*
William GAXTON — Vera ZORINA — Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat.

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical — It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—*Atkinson, Times*
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 ST. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Thur., Sat.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

IN PERSON ON OUR STAGE KAY KYSER
And on Screen KAY KYSER in 'YOU'LL FIND OUT'
DOORS OPEN 8 A. M. • ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

Managers of Theatres
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week).

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Esther-May Barrett, soprano. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 5, 8:10. "Down Argentine Way." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:15. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:35. "Film Concert by Fadewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mark of Zorro," Linda Darnell and Basil Rathone. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Laddie," with Tim Holt. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:48.

Kenmore—
"Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 2:40, 6:10, 9:50. "Ramparts We Watch." 1, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker and Frances Langford. 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 6:55, 10:10. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan, 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix, 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Wagon Train," with Tim Holt. 9:35, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:55, 9:10. "I Met a Murderer," 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:40, 8, 10:15.

Scollay—
"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
Twenty minute travel film. Manchuria. Florida's Everglades. Unusual Occupations, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Escape," featuring Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10. "Hullabaloo," with Frank Morgan. 1:45, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—
Mediterranean Milestones: Books Through the Ages: Information Please, with Christopher Morley; Hobbies of the Roosevelts; Favorite Songs; 2 cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Torso Murder Mystery," Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. "The Face in the Window." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Lillian Russell," with Alice Faye. 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:50. "Jamaica Inn," Charles Laughton. 10:10 a. m., 1:55, 6, 10:10.

Uptown—
"Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "The Ape," Boris Karloff. "Leather Pushers." Dick Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:30 and 8.
Capitol: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurry. "I Want a Divorce." 3 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 3 and 8.
Regent: "We Stayed for Breakfast." Melvyn Douglas. "Island of Doomed Men." 3 and 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "You're Not So Tough." Dead End Kids. "Light of the Western Stars." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:00 and 7.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Diamond Frontier." Victor McLaglen. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. 2, 5:07, 8:14. "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:35, 6:42, 9:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Strike Up the Band." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Quarterback." Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Sky Murder." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Girl From Avenue A." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Argentine Nights." "Lady in Question." Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. 3:35, 9:25. "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 1:55, 8:10.
Dorchester: "Argentine Nights." "Mummy's Hand." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. 2:25, 9:30. "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Strike Up the Band." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 3:13, 9:23. "Sky Murder." 1:54, 8:09.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. 2:40, 8:55. "Ladies Must Live." 1:37, 7:52.
Park: "Lady in Question." Brian Aherne. "Earl of Puddlestone." 1:30 and 7:30.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. 3:01, 9:01. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:53, 7:53.
Hyde Park: "Millionaire Playboy." Joe Penner. "Fugitive From Justice." 1:45 and 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica Plain: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They Drive by Night." George Raft. 2:30, 8:15. "Those Were the Days." 4, 9:45.
MALDEN — Granada: "Pier 13." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Strike Up the Band." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 8:55, 9:15.
Mystic: "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 7, 10. "Return of Frank James." 3:30, 8:25.
Maplewood: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy and A. Tamiroff. "Sky Bandit." 1:48 and 7.
Orpheum: "They Drive by Night." George Raft. "Mystery Sea Raiders." Henry Wilcoxon. 1:45 and 7.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Sky Murder." Richard Dix. 1:45, 8. "Strike Up the Band." 3:14, 9:39.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Slightly Honorable." Pat O'Brien. "Sporting Blood." R. Colman. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "House Across the Bay." Joan Bennett. "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Joe Penner. 2, 6:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Saps at Sea." 3 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Strike Up the Band." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Calling All Husbands." 3 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Brigham Young Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. "Girl from Avenue A." 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Dispatch From Reuter's." Edward G. Robinson.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Diamond Frontier." Victor McLaglen. "Yesterday's Heroes."
Strand: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "Sky Murder." Walter Pidgeon.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 2:08, 8:08. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:45, 9:45.
Revere: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 3:36, 9:36. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:08, 8:08.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Flowing Gold." "Golden Gloves." Jean Cagney. 2 and 7:30.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Susan and God." "Crooked Road." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell. "Cross Country Romance." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Girl from Avenue A." 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland. "Sporting Blood." Ronald Colman. 1:45. Continuous from 7.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 8:30.
Princess: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45 and 8:30.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Strike Up the Band." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "The Great Profile." Continuous from 2 to 11.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Golden Fleecing." "Sporting Blood." Ronald Colman. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy. "A Chump at Oxford." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Man I Married." "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Harvest." "The Awful Truth." Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. "Girl from Avenue A." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Ramparts We Watch." 3:26, 8:03. "Sandy is a Lady." "Baby Sandy." 2:15, 6:53, 9:47.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day's sales 486,864
1940 volume to date 288,863,346
1939 volume to date 237,617,590

Stocks Loaf In Narrowly Mixed Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Steels were on the rallying side of today's stock market but many leaders loafed in narrowly mixed territory.

Dealings were sluggish throughout, transfers running at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares. Early gains of fractions to a point or so for favorites were reduced near the final hour and small losses were well distributed.

There was no particular change in the optimistic business outlook and scant stimulation was derived from the war news, brokers said. Some early buying apparently was predicated on the idea last week's substantial price decline may have put the market in a better technical position.

Stocks up at one time—several eventually slipped—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, U. S. Rubber preferred, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Great Northern, and Standard Oil of N. J.

A bit backward were Anaconda, Kennecott, General Motors, U. S. Rubber common, American Can, du Pont, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville.

In a spotty curb resitsance was exhibited by Brewster Aero, Glen Allen Coal, Gulf Oil and Phoenix Securities. Occasional declines were posted for American Cynamid "B," Aviation & Transportation and Creole Petroleum.

Bonds Advance

Buyers showed a preference for rails and industrials in the bond market today and many in those groups moved ahead for gains ranging to more than a point.

Up a point or more in late dealings were Warren Brothers 6s, Ann Arbor 4s, Brooklyn Union Gas 5s and U. S. Steel 2.65s. Portland General Electric 4½s lost a point in a brisk turnover.

American Telephone 3¼s of 1966 eased off a fraction, while the market discussed reports the company was planning the first major flotation to raise new capital since 1930.

Rails generally were inclined to rally. Up a little at one time were Erie 5s of 1975, Illinois Central 3¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Southern Railway 4s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

International Hydro Electric 6s advanced more than a point.

Small losses were recorded in Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Continental Oil 2¾s, Montana Power 3¾s, and New York Central 5s.

Italy 7s dropped 1½ on transfer of a few bonds.

U. S. Treasury loans stuck to a narrow course.

A. T. & T. Financing May Be Undertaken

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. may undertake a new financing program for increased construction next year and to refund $95,000,000 of 5½ per cent debentures, financial circles reported.

Except for refinancing operations, American Telephone has been out of the capital market since 1930.

Industrial expansion and defense needs, it was estimated, might boose the capital budget for 1941 to around $400,000,000 compared with about $350,000,000 this year and $314,000,000 in 1939.

Financing plans were expected to be influenced by bond market conditions, which have become more favorable to corporate flotations.

The debentures mentioned for refunding are callable at 100 on 60 days notice on or after May 1.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO (AP) — Losing early fractional gains, the wheat market today slumped almost a cent a bushel as a result of increased selling on the part of dealers accepting profits or evening up accounts. The sluggish trade in securities and slow milling demand for cash grain encouraged market action to unsolidate recent gains. The early turn had lifted futures to around the season's highest level.

Wheat closed ⅝-⅞ lower than Saturday, December 88⅞-¾, May 88¼-⅛; corn unchanged to ¼ down, December 64⅝, May 65; oats ½-⅞ lower.

Steel Rate Rises In Nov. 18 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel mills will boost operating schedules this week to 96.6 per cent of capacity, which represents the highest actual production on record and the eighth consecutive weekly advance, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

This was a rise of ½ point over the preceding week. A month ago output was 94.9 per cent of capacity and a year ago was 93.9 per cent.

Canadian Retail Sales Rise 4 P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—Retail chain store companies in Canada transacted four per cent more business in 1939 than in the previous year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The report showed sales by 446 chain store companies operating 7,595 individual stores in Canada totaled $432,026,100 last year, compared with sales of $414,448,300 by 457 chain store companies operating 7,692 stores in 1938.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	5	54½	54	54½	+ ¾
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	56	56	56	— ½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	N'v 15
19½	12⅛	Addresso(1.20e)	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 15
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	41⅛	41½	41⅛	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 15
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	9	10½	10	10	— ½
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	12	11½	11⅝	
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	20	20	— ⅞
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (⅝e)	10	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	9	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	169½	169½	169½	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	7	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72⅝	72½	72⅝	
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	6	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	1	16½	16	16	−1
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	50½	50	50	— ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	5	60¾	60¼	60⅝	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	2	7½	7½	7½	N'v 16
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	2	38	38	38	N'v 16
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	16	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	90¾	90	90	−1
180¾	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	N'v 16
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	2	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
65	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	2	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	2	22	22	22	+ ½
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	N'v 12
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	122	122	122	N'v 16
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¾e)	2	8	8	8	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	N'v 15
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	8	10¾	10¾	10¾	N'v 15
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 15
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 15
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	4	39½	39	39½	+ ⅞
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 16
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	5	52	51¾	52	−1½
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	N'v 15
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	4	4	4	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13	13	13	+ ⅜
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	11	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	5	83⅛	82	82½	+1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	9	21	21	21	
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	5	105	105	105	
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3⅛	3	3	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	N'v 16
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅜
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	25	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	33	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	5	7	6¾	6¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	18	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	N'v 14
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	N'v 15
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	7	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	N'v 16
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	80	79⅞	79⅞	−1⅛
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (.1)	1	16	16	16	
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	12	166¾	165½	166¾	+ ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	71¾	71½	71¾	— ⅛
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	+1½
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5½	5½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	96½	96½	96½	N'v 15
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
59½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	22	57⅛	55⅜	56½	−1
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
52	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	4	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+1⅞
32	18	Anaconda (1¾e)	108	28⅜	27¾	28	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	180	34	33½	33½	— ¾
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 16
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	34	33⅝	34	N'v 9
110⅜	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	110	110	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N'v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	1	32½	32½	32½	N'v 16
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅝e)	2	8⅜	8½	8½	N'v 12
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 15
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	N'v 16
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	+2½
93	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	93	93	93	N'v 15
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	N'v 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	30	17⅞	17	17	— ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅜
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	13	15½	14⅞	15	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	N'v 14
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	4	17½	17½	17½	N'v 16
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	108	107½	107½	N'v 14
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	7	7½	7¼	7⅜	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	N'v 16
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	2	74	73¾	74	N'v 16
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	7	7	7	N'v 15
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	16	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	14	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	N'v 16
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	5	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 16
13⅛	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	4	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
35⅞	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	8	24	24	24	N'v 16
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	N'v 16
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	9	33½	33	33	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
56⅜	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	N'v 8
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	33	32⅝	32¾	N'v 15
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	45	88½	87¼	87½	+ ¼
131½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	133	131½	133	+1½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	*3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	40	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	31½	31½	31½	N'v 16
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	7	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	19	22	21⅞	21¾	— ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 4
38⅜	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	38¾	37½	37½	N'v 16
7	4½	Brew Corp(.55e)	*1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (1¼e)	2	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	15	25¼	24¾	25	+ ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40	40	40	−1½
53¾	38	Bristol M(2.40a)	2	47	47	47	−1¼
4½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	4½	4½	4½	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	5	18	18	18	+ ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	8	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	28	24⅞	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
12⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	10	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	13	5⅝	5½	5½	
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
36	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	35¼	34½	35¼	+1⅜
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	18	18	18	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	9	8½	8¼	8½	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	N'v 16
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	15	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	8	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	1	15½	15½	15½	N'v 16
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1¼e)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 12
32¾	22½	Carpent (2½e)	5	31	30¾	31	
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	61¾	61⅜	61¾	+ ⅜
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	49	49	49	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	3	29	28⅝	28⅝	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	6	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	3	3	3	3	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 16
11¾	4	Cent Violetta $	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 16
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	8	36	35	35	−1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	14	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ½
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	21⅞	21½	21½	N'v 14
30¾	17½	Chain P&F(.90e)	3	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	N'v 14
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	N'v 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	6	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅜
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 16
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1½	1	1	N'v 1
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	¾	¾	¾	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12½	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
39¾	23¼	Chi P T ev pf (2)	2	39⅜	39¼	39¼	N'v 15
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 15
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 16
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16½	9	ChickashaC(1⅛e)	1	12¼	12¼	13¼	N'v 15
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	4	2½	2½	2½	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	31	80½	79	79	— ½
14¼	8⅜	City I & F (1.20)	7	9½	9½	9½	
4½	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	N'v 15
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	2	30	30	30	+ ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	2	35½	35¼	35½	N'v 15
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	17	31⅝	30¼	30¾	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	33½	33	33⅝	— ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	110	110	110	+ ⅝
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	N'v 8
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	4	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	N'v 14
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	*3	29	28	28	— ⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
26⅜	16	Colum Br A (2e)	1	23½	23½	23½	
26¼	16	Colum Br B(2e)	2	23¾	23¼	23¾	N'v 15
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	67	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	80	80	80	— ¼
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	22¼	21½	21½	N'v 15
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	81	81	81	+1
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99½	100	N'v 14
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	40¼	39½	39¾	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	2	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	365	1	1	1	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	16	54½	53¼	54⅜	+1¾
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	34	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 14
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	18⅝	18½	18½	
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 14
12⅜	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	N'v 13
31⅜	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	41	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
110⅜	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅜	106½	106½	+ ⅜
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Cons Laundries	14	3	2⅞	3	N'v 15
8⅛	5⅛	Cons Oil (.72½e)	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	14	1⅜	1	1	N'v 16
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	5	5	5	+ ¼
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	21½	21½	21½	
106½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	106¼	106¼	106¼	N'v 15
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	N'v 16
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	82½	82	82	— ⅛
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	7	39	38¾	39	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	6	116	115⅞	115⅞	N'v 15
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (⅜e)	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38⅞	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	58	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (⅝e)	18	20¼	20	20½	
33	19½	Cont Steel (⅝e)	2	25	25	25	+ ⅜
25¼	15½	Cop'w'ld pf(2)	3	20	20	20	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'w'ld pf(2½)	3	58	58	58	N'v 15
65½	43	Corn Prods (3)	5	45	44½	44½	−1
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	177	177	177	N'v 9
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	26	5	5	5	
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 13
24¼	13	Crane Co	10	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
32¾	18¾	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	7	19⅝	18¾	18¾	N'v 15
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	5	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	39	39	39	N'v 15
21⅜	12	Crown Zel(1¼e)	3	16½	16	16½	+ ½
46	25	Crucible Steel	21	43⅞	42¾	42¾	— ½
95½	75¼	Crucible pf (5)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Apparel Wool Demand Seen Rising Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted that domestic mill consumption of apparel wool during the remainder of the current wool season, which ends next April 1, will be considerably greater than during the corresponding period ended last April 1. This increase, it said, will result chiefly from the award of large army contracts for wool goods in recent months.

Since the United States usually does not produce wool in sufficient quantities for domestic consumption, the large orders for the army will increase substantially this country's import requirements, the department reported.

Large purchases in Argentina and Uruguay have been made recently by American buyers. Wool produced in those countries, however, is chiefly medium and coarse wool, whereas requirements in the next several months will be for relatively larger quantities of fine wools.

Consequently, a considerable volume of wool imports from the union of South Africa and Australia is expected.

United States imports in the first nine months of this year totalled 133,000,000 pounds, more than double imports in the same months last year. The department said imports between Oct. 1 and next April 1 were expected to total between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds.

Requirements for army contracts awarded from June through October were estimated to total about 160,000,000 pounds of grease wool.

The department said that for the entire year 1941, domestic mill consumption probably would be larger than in 1940. Prices of most grades of domestic wool at the Boston market advanced 7 to 14 cents a pound, scoured basis, in October, the department reported. Buying of wool to fill government orders and a scarcity of offerings of fine domestic wool available for immediate delivery were important factors in the price advance

English Bank Adds To Gold Reserve

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—For the fourth successive week, the Bank of England has been able to add to its gold reserve, its statement published today showed.

The increase in bullion was £125,000 and brings the rise for the past month to £250,000.

Note circulation was again higher, rising £559,000. Reserves continued to decrease, but at a slower pace than recently. Holdings of Government securities rose £3,400,000, the third increase in succession.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 594,049, increase 559; bullion 926, increase 125; reserves 36,878, decrease 433; public deposits 19,584, increase 6,647; private deposits 164,663, decrease 2,995; government securities 139,-808, increase 3,400; owner securities 25,295, increase 700. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 20.0 per cent compared with 20.6 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

Bank Stocks

Div.	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS (SF) (2.40)	35⅜	37⅜
Bank of Man (.80a)	15½	17
Bank of NY (14)	359	368
Bankers Tr (2)	57¼	59¼
Bkyln Tr (4)	76	81
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	97	100
Chase Nat (.40)	23¼	23¾
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	48	50
Commercial (8)	175	181
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	13¾	15¼
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	50½	51½
Empire (4)	46	49
First Nat (Bos) (2)	46¾	48¾
First Natl (100)	1705	1745
Guaranty Tr (12)	294	299
Irving Tr (.60)	11¼	12¼
Manufacturers Tr (2)	37½	39½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
Natl City (1)	27¼	28¾
NY Trust (5)	108	111
Public Nat'l (2)	30½	32½
Title G&T	3	4

Insurance Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	127	131
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	52	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¾	28¼
Am Equit (1)	19	20½
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	12½	14
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	45¼	47¼
Am Reserve (1e)	16	17¼
Am Surety (2½)	49¾	51¾
Automobile (1a)	38¾	40¾
Balt Amer (.20a)	7½	8½
Boston (16a)	613	623
Carolina (1.20)	28¼	29¾
City of N Y (1.20)	23	24½
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	24¾	26½
Contin Cas (1.20a)	35	37¼
Fid & Dep (4a)	120	125
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9¼	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	30	32
Gen Reinsur (1a)	40¾	42¾
Georg Home (1a)	23	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	45¼	47¼
Globe & Rep (½)	9¼	10¼
Globe & Rut	10	13
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	26½	28
Hanover (1.20)	26	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	85	88
Home Fire Security	11½	12½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	32¼	34¼
Homestead (1)	19	20½
Knickerbocker (½)	9	10
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	64¼	67¼
National Fire (2)	61½	63½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New American Casualty (.80)	16¾	18¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46½	48½
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15¾
North East Insurance	4	5
North River (1)	25	26½
Phoenix (2a)	84	88
Prov Wash (1a)	35½	37½
Rep Insurance Texas (1.20a)	25	27½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	25	26½
Rhode Island Insurance	2½	4
St. Paul Fire (8)	244	254
Springfield (4½a)	122½	126½
Sun Life (15)	240	290
Travelers (16)	399	409
U S Fid & Guarantee (1)	19¾	21¼
U S Fire (2)	50¼	52¼
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35½

a—also extra or extras; e—declared or paid so far this year; g—paid last year.

Costa Rica Coffee Quota

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—Informed quarters said Costa Rica would object to her coffee export quota to the United States as fixed tentatively by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee in Washington. These sources said the Costa Rican quota had been set at 200,000 bags yearly, or less than half annual production.

West Point Mfg. Co.

By the Associated Press

The West Point Manufacturing Company, producer of duck sheetings, towels and other cotton goods, reported net earnings for the year ended Aug. 31 of $2,387,853, or 16.63 per share. This compared with net earnings of $523,082 or $2.56 per share for the year ended Aug. 26, 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 45-43	108[21]	108.21	108.21
1 3¼s 46-44	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 4s 54-44	114.7	114.7	114.7
1 3¾s 56-46	115.29	115.29	115.29
1 3¾s 56-46 reg	115.24	115.24	115.24
2 3¼s 49-46	112.28	112.28	112.28
2 2s 50-48	106.2	106.3	106.3
1 2s 55-51	112.29	112.29	112.29
5 2s 55-54	103.17	103.17	103.17
2 2¼s 56-54	105.17	105.14	195.17
5 2¼s 56-54 reg	105.13	105.13	105.13
6 2¾s 60-55	110.25	110.25	110.25
1 2¾s 65-60	109.28	109.28	109.28

New York City Bond

2 3s 52-44	108.5	108.3	108.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
67 3c 80	102[1]s	101Q	102
2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50¼	50¼	50¼
38 Allegheny cv 5s '44	97	97	97
10 Alleghany cv 5s '49	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	59	58⅝	59
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	101[3]s	101[3]s	101[3]s
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
5 Am&ForP 5s 2030	54½	54	54½
10 Am T&Ts 2½s'43	104¾	104 23-32	104 23-32
6 Am T&T 3¼s '66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104½	104¼	104¼
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	32½	32½	32½
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	48½	48½	48½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105⅜	105⅜
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 AT&SFe 4s 95 reg 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Atl& Cha AL 5s 44	100½	100½	100½
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	68	68	68
2 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	64	64¾
1 Tlic Dan 4½s 56	34¾	34¾	34¾
20 B&O 1st mtg 4⅝ st	74¾	74½	74½
20 B&O 95 st A	37½	37⅛	37½
42 B&O 95 st C	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝
88 B&O 2½s Ref D	37¼	37	37¼
62 B&O 96 st F	37	37	37
7 B&O cv 60 st	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
7 B&O 4s 48	73¾	73¼	73¼
7 B&OPLE&WV4s 51st	60	60	60
2 B&O S W 50 st	47½	47½	47½
3 B&O T C 4s 59	54	54	54
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 1st	56	56	56
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	113⅞	113¼	113¼
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108	107½	107½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	1093⅜	103¾	103¾
2 Bost&Me 5s '41	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Bost &Me 4s 60	70½	70½	70½
2 Bost&Me 4½s 70	18	18	18
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	96	96	96
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106½	106¼	106¼
21 Buf R&P 57 st	46⅛	45⅜	45⅜
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	197⅜	197⅜	197⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	97	97	97
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	96½	96½	96½
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	106½	106½	106½
3 Can Pac 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 aCn Pac 5s '54	70	69¾	70
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜
13 Can Pac 4s perp	53½	52¾	53½
6 Caro C & O 4s '65	105	104⅞	104⅞
30 Celanese 3s '55	99	98¾	98¾
3 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	68¼	68½
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 C & O 2½s '91-D	104	103½	104
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	81½	81½	81½
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	73	73	73
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	86¼	86	86¼
2 CB&Q 4s ID '49	96¾	96¼	96¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91¾	91¾	91¾
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26	25½	25½
24 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4½	4¼	4½
16 CM&SP a)5s 2000	1	1	1
1 CM&SP 4½s '89A	30	30	30
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29	29	29
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi R I & P 5s 34	43½	43½	43½
1 CRI&P 4½s 52Act	5	5	5
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1	1	1
3 CRI&P 4s 88	13	13	13
5 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	40½	40	40½
16 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
1 Childs Co 5s 43	32	32	32
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼ 66	110½	110½	110½
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56	55⅞	56
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 CCC&StL 5s 93	91	91	91
6 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	78	77⅞	78
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	76	75¾	76
2 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	69½	69½	69½
1 Col F&I 5s 43	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Col F&I 5s 70	79	79	79
41 Col & So 4½s 80	14	13¼	13⅜
11 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104⅛	104½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Coml Mackay Inc 69 ww	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	117	116⅞	116⅞
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
1 Con Oil-Cv 3½s 51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Continntal Oil 2¾s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	19½	19¼	19¼
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s '70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52	52	52
5 D & R G 4s '36	7⅛	7	7
3 Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108½	108½
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Elgin Jol & E 3¼s '70	102¾	102¾	102¾
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
64 Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	78½	78½	78½
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	37	37	37
16 Erie & Jer 6s '55	80	80	80
4 FirestoneT&R3½s 48	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	40	40	40
2 Gen Stl Cst 5½s'65 '49	88½	87¾	87¾
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107½	107½	107½
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	102½	102½	102½
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	102½	102½	102½
6 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	95	94⅝	95
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	95	95	95
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105½	105½	105½
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	00	99.0	100
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Bay & W deb A	64	64	64
2 Guf M&N 5s 50	83¾	83¼	83¼
4 Gulf Stl 4½s 61	104¾	104⅜	104¾
2 Gulf M&Oh Inc 2015	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	59½	59	59
29 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	43½	42	43
11 Hud&Man Ins 5s 57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	40¼	40¼	40¼
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	40⅞	40½	40¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	39¼	38¾	38¾
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	43	42¾	42¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	40	40
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	53½	53½	53½
30 Int MerMar 6s 41	74¼	74	74
8 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	23⅝	23½	23½
6 Int T&T 5s 55	25½	25½	25½
3 Jones&LaughSt4½s61	104	104	104
1 K C South 5s 50	70	70	70
18 K C Term 4s 60	108	107⅝	108
2 KingsCoElec 6s 97	163¾	163¾	163¾
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	59¾	59½	59¾
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	61¾	61¾	61¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	61¾	61¼	61¼
3 Las Gas 5½s 60 D	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 LacGas 5s 42	93½	93½	93½
1 Le & West 2nd 5s	97	97	97
15 L S & M S 3½s 97	92½	92½	92½
2 Leh& &NY 4s 45	40	40	40
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	68½	68½	68½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	67	66¾	67
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	36	36	36
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24½	24½	24½
22 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¾	20½	20½
4 Lorillard Co 7s 44	122¾	122¾	122¾
1 Louisla & Ark 5s 69	85½	85½	85½
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99¼	99¾
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89	89
1 Lou&N Mobile 4½s 45	113	113	113
7 Maine Cen 4s 45	78	77½	78
12 Maine Cen24½s 60	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1 ManitobaGB&N 3½s 41	22	22	22
10 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	103¼	103	103¼
2 Mich Cen 4½s'79	67½	67½	67½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	107½	107½	107½
6 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
49 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	9¾	8¾	9¾
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	3½	3½	3½
3 M-K-T 4½s'78	9¼	9¼	9¼
9 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	9	8½	8½
49 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	18	17½	18
10 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	17½	17½	17½
10 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	106	105¾	106
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Nat Distill 3½s'49	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	106	105⅞	106
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
5 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	63	63	63
3 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	35¾	35¾	35¾
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¾	64¼	64¾
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	58⅛	58⅜
6 NYC 3¾s'46	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 NYC cv 3½s '52	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	60¾	60	60
9 NYCh&StL 6s '41	91	90½	91
16 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	71¼	70½	70⅝
3 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	59½	59⅜	59⅜
1 NYCh&StL 4s '46	88	88	88
32 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17⅞	17½	17½
6 NYNH&Hclt6s'40	30½	30½	30½
15 NYNH&H4½s'67	17	16¾	17
1 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 NY Steam 3½s '63	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
23 NYW&Bost4½s'46	6⅝	6	6
7 Norfolk&South'41	73	73	73
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13½	13½	13½
16 Norf Sou 5s '61A	13½	13½	13½
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	13½	13½	13½
10 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
20 Nor Pac 4s '97	64⅛	63	63⅜
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52½	52½
25 Nor Pac 4s '97	74¼	73⅝	73⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Para Bwys 3s '55 ct	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	94	94	94
9 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	110¼	110	110
4 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	108	107⅞	108
13 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	104½	104	104½
11 Pen RR 4¼ s'84 E	104¼	104	104
1 Pen RR 4s '48	114	114	114

More U. S. Control Over Receivership Fees Called Need

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Railroad Finance Committee cited the $6,954,859 cost of the 1925-28 receivership of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as evidence of the need for more stringent federal control over receivership fees.

The committee said in one of a series of reports that officials in charge of the St. Paul reorganization had created a special fund for payment of such fees which removed them from Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction.

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana and Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri of the committee said in an accompanying statement:

"The evasion of Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over the millions of dollars in fees and expenses distributed following the 1928 reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company reveals an attitude of profound and pervasive hostility to forms of regulation designed to eliminate financial abuses.

"This attitude on the part of some individuals and institutions whose voices in railroad affairs are still powerful continues to hamper railroad reorganizations.

"The evasion of Federal regulation in this case is not an isolated instance, but rather an indication of the general attitude held by interests which still dominate in the field of railroad reorganizations. It is clear that so long as this hostile attitude persists, the regulation of reorganization abuses will be hard put to keep up with its fast-moving opponents."

Big Phelps Dodge Machinery Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORENCI, Ariz.—Largest single contract ever placed in the West for ore-grinding machinery has just been let by the Phelps Dodge Corporation to the Mine & Smelter Supply Company. It totals well over a $750,000. More than 4,000,000 pounds of steel will go into the manufacture of 18 "ball" mills, and 100 freight cars will be required to transport them from the General Iron Works, Denver, to Morenci.

They are called ball mills because the ore is ground by turning it over and over with very hard steel balls. Each Phelps Dodge machine will be hooked to an 800-horsepower electric motor, and grind from 1,500 to 1,650 tons a day. It is calculated that 16 will supply the 25,000-ton concentrator, which is to go into service in early 1942, leaving two "spares" for emergencies.

This order is part of a $30,000,000 Phelps Dodge program for putting the immense Morenci low-grade copper deposit into production. Since the ore assays only 1 per cent, daily recovery from 25,000 tons treated will be around 250 tons of copper.

New Life Insurance Gains in October

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in October amounted to $648,902,000, an increase of 1.8 per cent over $637,675,000 for the comparable month last year, the association of life insurance presidents reported.

The report covers companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all legal reserve companies.

Dividend Meetings

Accumulated

Company.	Rate	Pe-riods.	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Canadian Intl Investment Trust, Ltd 5½ pf	50c	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 15
Consol Film Ind pf	25c	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 5
So Colo Pow pf	$1	.. Dec.	14	Nov. 30

Extra

Agricultural Insurance		.. Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Finance Co Am(Balto) A and B	10c	.. Dec.	21	Dec. 11
K W Battery	25c	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 9
Progress Laundry Co		.. Dec.	2	Nov. 20

Final

Hawaiian Elc 6% pf	30c	.. Jan.	15	....

Increased

Title Ins Corp StL	50c	Q	Nov.	30 Nov. 20

Initial

Franconer G M	3c	.. Dec.	20	Dec. 5

Resumed

Mead Corp	25c	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 29
Wolverine P Cem	15c	.. Dec.	16	Dec. 5

Interim

Goldale Miners	2c	.. Dec.	18	Dec. 3

Liquidating

Bklyn & Q Tr pf	30.50	.. Jan.	1	....

Irregular

Canadian Indem Co	$5	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Muskegon P R	40c	.. Dec.	14	Nov. 27
Philipsburg M	10c	.. Oct.	31	Oct. 10
Wisconsin P S	30c	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 30

Participating

Budd Wheel pf	25c	.. Dec.	31	Dec. 7

Year End

Borg Warner	50c	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 14
Boss Mfg	$5	.. Nov.	25	Nov. 14
Boston Wharf	75c	.. Dec.	31	Dec. 2
Clark Equip	$1.25	.. Dec.	20	Nov. 29
Federal M & Sur	$1	.. Dec.	20	Nov. 27
Gen Electric	80c	.. Dec.	20	Nov. 22
Gen Refractories	50c	.. Dec.	21	Nov. 30
Good Humor Co	25c	.. Nov.	20	Nov. 15
Hooker El Chem	25c	.. Nov.	30	Nov. 15
Kan City S Ry pf	$1	.. Dec.	11	Nov. 27
Lehn & Fink Pr	62½c	.. Dec.	14	Nov. 30
Loco Firebox	50c	.. Dec.	12	Nov. 27
Louisville & Nash	$2	.. Dec.	21	Nov. 26
Mohawk C Mills	50c	.. Dec.	13	Dec. 2
Peoples Dr Strs	25c	.. Dec.	23	Dec. 10
Weston El Inst	$1	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 27

Regular

Agricultural Ins Co	75c	Q	Jan.	2 Dec. 20
Am Cit P&L A*	68¾c	Q	Jan.	1 Dec. 11
Am Fork&H pf	$1.50	Q	Jan.	15 Jan. 4
Am Sumatra Tob	25c	Q	Dec.	16 Dec. 2
Am Trust (S Fr)	40c	Q	Dec.	14 Nov. 30
Ashland O & Ref	10c	..	Dec.	20 Dec. 9
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	14 Dec. 13
Bayuk Cigars	20c	..	Dec.	15 Nov. 30
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan.	15 Dec. 31
Birm Fire Ins Co of Pa	$1	..	Nov.	23 Nov. 13
Borne Scrymser	$2	..	Dec.	16 Nov. 29
Borg Warner	25c	Q	Dec.	10 Nov. 26
Boston El Ry	$1.25	Q	Jan.	2 Dec. 10
Bridgeport Gas Lt	50c	Q	Dec.	30 Dec. 16
Br. Am Oil	25c	Q	Jan.	2 Dec. 12
Budd Wheel pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	31 Dec. 17
Canada Vineg Ltd.	10c	Q	Dec.	2 Nov. 20
Canadian Fire Ins Co (Winnipeg)	$2	S	Jan.	2 Dec. 20
Case Co (J I) pf	$1.75	Q	Jan.	1 Dec. 12
Chestnut H RR Co	75c	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 20
Clark&Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	16 Nov. 30
Colonial Fin Co (Ohio) 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 20
Elec Auto Lite	75c	..	Dec.	10 Dec. 10

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Finance Co Am (Balt) A & B	15c	Q	Dec.	21 Dec. 11
Do A & B pf	67½c	Q	Dec.	21 Dec. 11
Fid Tr Co (Pittsburgh, Pa.) capital	$1.25	Q	Dec.	23 Sep. 12
1st Hldg Corp Calif pf	$1.50	Q	Dec.	2 Nov. 20
Ford M (Ca) A&B	25c	Q	Dec.	21 Nov. 30
Gainwell Co pf	$1.50	Q	Dec.	16 Dec. 6
Goldale Mines Ltd	2c	..	Dec.	18 Dec. 3
Gulf Oil	25c	Q	Dec.	16 Dec. 2
Hart-Carter Co	15c	..	Nov.	15 Nov. 15
Do conv pf	50c	Q	Nov.	25 Nov. 15
Haverty Furniture Cos Inc	25c	Q	Nov.	25 Dec. 18
Hooker El Ch pf	$1.50	Q	Dec.	31 Dec. 20
K W Battery	5c	Q	Nov.	15

Washington Asking: Will Defense Put All Idle to Work?

Savings, Loan Groups Weigh Defense Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Members of savings and loan organizations throughout the country in convention here last week discussed their place in the national defense scheme. Housing is important in this plan and housing must be financed. Some 2,000 representatives of these savings and loan groups insist that they are more than ready to do their part in the program.

George [illegible] West, President of the U. S. Savings and Loan League, says that while in 1917 this business operated with assets of less than $2,000,000,000, the 8328 member associations enter this new emergency with $6,674,262,000 on their books.

The convention program has in fact revolved about this defense problem, how this savings and loan business—in Massachusetts called Co-operative Banks—fits in, and how the defense housing program will in turn affect normal savings, and home building and financing.

President's Message

President Roosevelt, in a message read to the convention Nov. 13, declared: "Co-operation of private industry in the defense housing program is essential to its success. In no way can government and private industry join their forces more consistently and effectively than in the task of meeting those housing needs."

Earle S. Draper, Assistant Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, went a little further in holding that the defense housing program is primarily a private industry affair. Speaking before the Society of Residential Appraisers, meeting in connection with the League convention, he insisted also that the program will contribute to, rather than endanger, the future soundness of the private home building industry.

"The government," he said, "has a very real desire to direct defense building operations in such a way that the construction now needed will not interfere with normal activities after the emergency is over.

"If private building was able to meet most of the house problems 23 years ago, think how much better situated we are today to meet the demands of expanding defense industries, with successful agencies already functioning to stimulate and assist private initiative in the housing field.

Prevent Inflation

"Every effort will be made to prevent any undue inflation either of material costs or of land prices, since such trends would carry the threat of a corresponding deflation in the years to come."

H. F. Cellarius, Secretary-Treasurer of the League, painted a bright picture of the financial position of the business. Reserves, he said, are equal to 9.4 per cent of the total assets. The volume of loans advanced during 1939 amounted to $986,383,000, or 23.8 per cent more than the total for the previous year. The improved position is significant, he said, in view of the fact that it has come during a period of business and political uncertainty.

And to top it off, Morton Bodfish, Executive Secretary of the League, predicted that savings and loan associations "will maintain reasonable liquidity, increase their reserves, and do a greater volume of business this coming year than at any time since 1929."

Aircraft Officials

(Above) George F. Chapline elected President and General Manager of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp. He was formerly Vice-President of Wright Aeronautical Corp. (Below) James Work, former President and General Manager, named Chairman of the Board. He will remain active as Chief Executive Officer.

U. S. Gold Imports Total $73,270,991 In Week of Nov. 6

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totalled $73,270,991 in the week ended November 6.

The Commerce Department, reporting this figure, said it was slightly under the preceding week, but about on a par with recent periods.

Canada, as usual, shipped the largest quantity, $66,610,323. Other large consignments included $1,136,886 from Portugal, and $3,051,009 from Japan.

Foreign governmental and central bank gold deposit under earmark in the Federal Reserve System increased $1,878,421 to a total of $1,775,478,611.

Silver imports amounted to $1,130,843, about the usual amount, and included $131,646 from Canada, $397,639 from Mexico, and $398,328 from Japan.

Exports totaled $8,577 of gold and $23,345 of silver.

British Columbia Revenues Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Though revenues of the Government of British Columbia hit the highest mark in the history of the Province for the fiscal year ended March 31 last—$32,800,000—there was still a deficit of $216,805, according to public accounts.

Had the various government departments — including unemployment—kept within their original estimates of expenditures, there would have been a surplus of $464,139. The bonded debt of the Province, it is claimed, is $120,997,736 as of last March 31. Sinking fund comprises $34,385,896, leaving a balance of $86,711,839 without sinking fund provision.

Reserve Banks Cut Federal Holdings

WASHINGTON (AP) — The 12 Federal Reserve banks sold $73,000,000 worth of government securities in the week ended November 13.

The Federal Reserve Board said the sales included $48,000,000 of Treasury bonds and $25,000,000 of Treasury notes, and reduced the aggregate holdings of the 12 banks to $2,254,000,000.

The Board also said that lendable excess reserves of banks increased $70,000,000 to a total of $6,800,000,000 in the week ended November 13. The increase was attributed mostly to Treasury spending and gold purchases.

Experts Doubt If Defense Can Absorb Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Will the jobs created by America's vast and continuing defense orders wipe out unemployment?

Will it create a prosperity which will be either secure or to any degree lasting?

Washington officials and economists inside and outside the Government are as much concerned with these two questions as anything else and the answers vary radically; they are often contradictory.

The latest fact which can be brought to bear on these absorbing questions is that industrial employment increased 610,000 at the end of September over the previous month and that the increase over a two-month period was approximately 1,000,000 jobs in nonfarm industries.

Conflicting Statements

But what of the other side of the picture?

Government spokesmen are credited with conflicting statements, a fact which perhaps emphasizes that the ultimate impact of the defense program upon employment cannot yet be adequately seen.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is credited with the prediction that between September, 1940, and September, 1941, there will be an increase of approximately 6,000,000 jobs, but various Government economists who have been interviewed estimate that it will be much lower.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for example, expects that at most the additional employment during the next year will be about 2,500,000.

And today the Economic Outlook, a careful research publication prepared monthly by Ralph Hetzel, Jr., for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, gives the nation's present unemployment as 9,115,000 and warns against the easy judgment that defense is going to wave a magic wand over the jobless and end this distressing problem.

The Economic Outlook finds that its estimate of a decreased unemployment of some 3,000,000 justified by current developments in the program of national defense expenditures and concludes that extensive unemployment will continue despite the fact that industrial production may pass all previous peaks.

Increase in Population

It declares that the two major factors creating such a situation are the increase of the working population amounting to 500,000 to 600,000 yearly and the continuous operation of technological unemployment.

"Those who see a state of recovery in 1940," it says, "because production levels are equal to those of 1929 forget that full employment in 1940 would require some 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 more jobs than it did in 1929."

The widest concensus is that the defense program will absorb about a quarter of the unemployed during the course of the coming year and no doubt one fact both holding back re-employment and handicapping defense production is the increasing acute shortage of skilled labor.

This shortage of skilled labor was emphasized by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, in a study of employment conditions under the national defense program—a study based on employment trends throughout the country.

Mr. McNutt reported that the demand for skilled labor was so great that a widespread relaxation of industry's customary age and skill requirements was noticeable.

The Security Administrator cited one extreme example of the hiring of an 89-year-old workman by an engineering concern as indicative of the extent to which employers are seeking bona-fide skilled men regardless of age.

See Unemployment Ended

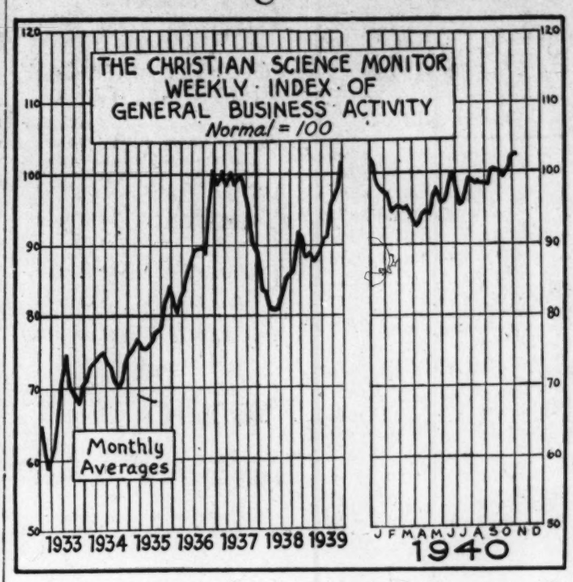
A report issued by the American Council on Public Affairs is more optimistic in its estimate of the re-employment to be expected from mounting defense orders. It declares that with "an adequately planned and financed defense program" the national income could be raised one third and unemployment eliminated within two years. The authors of this report, four Chicago University professors, thought that expanding employment would create more than 4,000,000 jobs during the coming year.

The report urged the Government to mobilize defense resources and materials through self-government-in-industry councils in order "to prevent the development of totalitarian methods."

Related problems of defense are dealt with in a new survey of raw material resources of the United States by the Foreign Policy Association. Its findings emphasize that while America has an unrivaled supply of materials essential to national defense the chief task is to see that these vast potentialities are fully realized.

The survey asserts that capacity to wage war is not necessarily commensurate with industrial power or natural wealth and cites the examples of Britain and France as showing that "there is a wide gap between possession of ample resources and their effective utilization.

Monitor Index of Business Holds High Level of Year



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity remained unchanged during the week ended Nov. 9 at 102.6 (prel.), highest level for the year. This compared with 98.4 a year ago, on Nov. 11.

Two of the components of the index advanced during the week, one declined.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings although continuing their seasonal decline dropped less than usual. As a result the adjusted index recorded a gain over the previous week.

Bank debits for cities other than financial centers tacked on a modest gain when normally a decline is looked for. The adjusted figure advanced to the best level for this component since last June.

Production of electric power eased moderately against an upturn in trend. The decline in the adjusted index was sufficient to offset gains in the other two components.

Gains in numerous lines of activity were noted during the week. Automobile production already at a high level showed some further increase. The steel and textile industries are operating close to top speed, with substantial orders continuing to mount.

Further expansion in construction was reported with residential building rising sharply due to defense requirements.

Gains in retail sales of 5 to 9 per cent over a year ago, in line with seasonable expectations and despite unfavorable weather, offered considerable encouragement to the trade. Commodity prices recorded further gains during the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend.

	Nov. 9.* 1940	Nov. 2, 1940	Nov. 11, 1939
Combined index	102.6	102.6	98.4
Bk debits outside NYC	96.2	95.6	87.5
Elec power production	106.4	107.1	102.6
Misc. carloadings	101.1	100.3	99.7

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week lost about all it had gained after the election. Utilities were among the leaders on the down-side, and seem to be rather definitely in a post-election minor bear trend—for obvious reasons. The market leaders, particularly steels and capital goods industry companies resisted the down-trend. The market is still highly selective, in line with interpretations of the excess profits tax. Incidentally, London keeps climbing, and has advanced in 13 out of the last 14 trading sessions.

Commodities continued their uptrend. The wonder is that some industrial commodities don't go up even faster, and that certain farm staples go up at all. The defense program is making the supply situation get tighter and tighter, particularly in copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, scrap steel, and other commodities whose prices usually are very sensitive indeed. As late as three years ago all these commodities moved very sharply up and then very sharply down again on a speculative move with far less real basis behind it than exists today in the present defense program outlook.

The Talk of Inflation

Copper might easily have risen to 17 cents this autumn as it did in the spring of 1937, on the statistical outlook, if it wern't for a change in the emotional climate in which prices are being made. So might the prices, in fact, of all the above-named commodities. "Inflation" of commodity prices is probably at this moment the most popular discussion-subject in Wall Stret, but it's mostly talk. The only place in which it seems to have meaning is in the political commodities—cotton, corn, and wheat. These continue to rise further above their "loan values."

There was little novelty in the business news. Everything keeps accelerating—automobile output, textile activity, capital goods production, rail carloadings, electric power output, etc. Third quarter corporate reports now coming in are quite confusing, for some have made allowance for the higher rate for the corporation income tax, some also for the excess profits tax, some have reckoned these just for the third quarter and some have debited the third quarter with retroactive charges against the previous quarters for the tax increases. That makes comparisons hard.

The war had little influence on the market. To offset the Greek victories in Albania and the British coup at Tarento there was for unfavorable news the bombing of Coventry and Molotov's visit to Berlin.

Bonds Hold Strong

There was considerable favorable comment on the innovation of the railroads' holding their annual convention in New York, admitting the public, and opening the meetings to discussion.

High-grade bonds remained very strong, and the Federal sold $73,000,000 more of governments into the market, the largest week's selling yet. Three or four years ago the Federal was afraid to sell any of its government portfolio at all, for fear of upsetting confidence and starting the New York banks on a selling competition. Now it doesn't seem to matter. Never could a selling time have been more opportune.

Meantime discussion about the budget revives. Everybody now seems to agree that if the defense emergency ever comes to an end, the government will probably go into "pump-priming" and relief outlays on a scale hitherto unimagined. In the experience of recent years all known landmarks of fiscal logic have been swept away, and those with the fewest preconceptions seem to be making the best guesses.

Property Sales in Philadelphia Rise 26 P. C. First Quarter of This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Home building and buying is becoming an all-year-round business, according to the Land Title Bank and Trust Company, which revealed that property sales in this city for the first quarter of 1940 were 26 per cent ahead of the previous year and sounded an extremely optimistic note for the approaching winter.

For the first time since early 1937, the Bank reported that real property has strengthened and is rapidly approaching "a buyer's market."

The study disclosed that realty sales reached their high water mark during the months of April, May and June, with the second peak sales period in October.

Commenting upon the results of the study, J. Willison Smith, chairman of the board of the Land Title Bank, termed the findings as "exceedingly gratifying," but warned that real estate still had to reach normality.

"The survey made by our title department gives clear indication that there has been a decided strengthening of the real estate market," said Mr. Smith. "This gain will have to be doubled before the volume of real estate sales reaches normal proportions.

"Before normalcy can be restored to the real property field; it is essential that there be increased activity in medium and higher priced residences.

"Unlike 1937, when the upswing carried through the winter and spring and then took a tumble," the bank head remarked, "the present situation is one of growing strength. So decided has this swing been that, to a great extent, it even eliminated the usual seasonal winter slump."

Cottonseed Crushings Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the three-month period, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, totaled 1,129,498 tons, compared with 1,389,983 tons in the corresponding period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills Oct. 31 totaled 1,040,257 tons, compared with 1,283,016 tons a year ago.

Steel Output Drops ½-Point To 96 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States sagged ½-point to 96 per cent of mill capacity due to furnace repairs and a strike at Pittsburgh and is the first recession since the first week in September but is not regarded as significant, according to the magazine Steel.

"Elements of the steel situation became even more tense with sales and shipments increasing," continues the report, "deliveries falling further behind and prices on the few doubtful products strengthening. Only production remains relatively stable because it is at virtual full capacity. But capacity is being increased, announced plans of a southern steelmaker to step up pig iron, coke, and other facilities, being perhaps a forerunner of more general gains to come.

Concern of Supplies

"Major efforts of sales departments are directed towards apportioning steel equitably, separating urgent needs from those more remote and making a distinction between regular and transient customers. Worries as to ultimate sufficiency of supply become more acute, though according to one theory the spring will witness calmer conditions as by that time structural steel for new plants and machinery for their operation will have been taken care of .It is possible, too, that consumers will have built up inventories well by then.

"A surprisingly large share of new steel business is due to expanding civilian uses. High industrial operating rates, with attendant good employment, have created spending power which results in purchasing of automobiles, radios, refrigerators and luxury items, thus setting into motion an ascending cycle of steel consumption and production.

"That conditions are changing rapidly is shown in hot-rolled sheets, which a fortnight ago were most relaxed in delivery at three to four weeks. But a sudden demand appeared after the election which has forced several producers out of the market for the rest of the year.

"Some major producers report orders booked for shipment as far ahead as July at prices then prevailing. Though consumers exert increasing pressure for producers to name first quarter prices, they are less concerned than in other years, since assured delivery is the main consideration.

Scrap Prices Advance

"Quiet in pig iron sales contrasts with steel, but iron shipments this month are the best for the year as consumers lay in stocks for the winter. Fluorspar prices are higher at around $20.50 per ton, partly because of good exports, whereas we usually import.

"Automobile production increases more slowly, but with a new high of 121,943 units for the week ended Nov. 16, comparing with 86,700 a year ago, up 995 for the week."

Prices show the most definite trend upward in several weeks. The steel scrap composite has changed for the first time in six weeks, rising 17 cents to $20.71 due to two advances of 25 cents at Chicago. Iron and steel composite is 1 cent higher at $38.07, while finished steel is unchanged at $56.60.

Eastman Kodak Co. To Pay $2,625,000 In Wage Dividend

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Directors of Eastman Kodak Company declared a wage dividend of approximately $2,625,000 for employees, to be paid March 24 next.

Basis for the wage dividend was the voting of a quarterly dividend on common stock of $1.50 a share, bringing the year's declarations to $6, and of the regular 1½ per cent dividend on the preferred stock, also amounting to $1.50 a share. These are payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Those eligible for the wage dividend are regular Kodak employees who are at work next March 24, and who have worked all or part of 26 different weeks in 1940. The number participating is not yet known, but last year payment was made to 30,934 employees throughout the world, including 25,508 in the United States and Canada.

Next year's payment, the twenty-ninth since the plan was inaugurated in 1912, exceeds the 1940 wage dividend by about $250,000, the company said.

Each employee who has completed five years' service at the end of 1940 and who is working March 24 will receive a check for more than three times his average weekly wage during those five years.

Employees with the company six months or more in 1940, and less than five years, will receive a proportionate amount.

Bendix Sells Interest In Home Appliance Unit

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corporation announced sale of its minority interest in stock of Bendix Home Appliances, Inc., to Atlas Corporation and Allen & Co. of New York.

The aviation corporation acquired the stock through early development and production work on the Bendix Home Laundry. The announcement stated the aviation corporation was prompted to withdraw from the home appliance field for the present by its increasing production of automotive and marine equipment and other products for the national defense program.

Boston Edison Bond Issue Up to P. U. C.

By the Associated Press

The Bostson Edison Company has asked the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission for authority to offer a $53,000,000 issue of first mortgage 30-year bonds maturing Dec. 1, 1970. Counsel for the firm said it would attempt to obtain an interest rate of 2.75 per cent when bids are asked.

The new bonds would replace a 3½ per cent issue maturing in 1965. Authority to refund the old issue was asked at the same time.

Penn. R. R. to Pay $1 Dividend

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad declared a dividend of $1 per share or 2 per cent on the par value of the company's capital stock, payable Dec. 18, 1940, to stockholders of record Nov. 23, 1940. The dividend declared is in addition to the dividend of 50 cents or 1 per cent paid on June 26, 1940. Last year the company paid 2 per cent. One per cent was paid in 1938.

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United States and Canada

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and other leading makes of Underwear
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Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
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STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
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AGENTS FOR
Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes
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14 College Green — DUBLIN
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Daily Features Page

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Borinquen Field (bō'-rēng-kän') — New U. S. Caribbean air base in Puerto Rico.

Cvetkovitch, Dragisha (drä'-gē-shà tsvĕt'-kō-vich) — Premier of Yugoslavia.

Gorla, Giuseppe (jōō-zĕp'-pā gôr'-lä)—New Italian Minister of Public Works.

Kalamas (kä'-lä-mäs')—River of Greece.

Koritsa (kô'-rĕt-tsä) — Albanian city prominent in the war between Italy and Greece.

Papagos, Gen. Alexander (pä-pä'-gōs) — Field Commander of the Greek forces.

Serena, Adelchi (ä-dĕl'-kē sâ-rä'-nä)—New Secretary of the Fascist Party in Italy.

Sigurunza (sē'-gōō-rän'-tsä) —Political police of Rumania.

Varela, Gen. José (hô-sä' vä-rä'-lä)—Spanish War Minister.

Yoshitomi, Masaomi (mä-sä-ô-mī yô-shī-tô-mī — even accent) — Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Argyrocastron (är'-yē-rô'-kás-trôn) — Town of Albania where Italian airdromes are located.

Epirus (ē-pī'-rŭs) — Greek city on the north bank of the Kalamas River.

Florina (flô-rē'-nä)—City of western Macedonia.

Gallabat (găl'-ă-bät)—Town on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier.

Ismailia (ēs'-mā-ēl'-yā)—British defense headquarters on the Suez Canal.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God.—PHIL. 3:6.

In Lighter Vein

Tit for Tat

A lady was training her Chinese servant to answer the door bell. She went outside, rang the bell, and the servant answered the door.

The next day she was worried by a continual ringing of the bell. At last, when no one answered the door, she opened it herself and found her servant on the step.

"Whatever are you doing, Li?" she asked.

"Yesterday you foolee me, now I foolee you," was the reply.—Montreal Star.

Telling Him...

At target practice of a company of National Guard the captain swaggered up to the latest recruit and proceeded to give some instructions about his gun.

"See here, my man, this thing is a rifle. Here is the barrel. There's the stock. You slip the cartridge in there. Now you put the weapon to your shoulder. These little things on the barrel are the sights. When you have taken accurate aim, pull this little thing, which is the trigger. Now remember what I have told you. Smarten up and look more like a soldier. By the way, what is your business? A clerk, I suppose?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "I'm a gunsmith."—Charivari.

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of unoccupied France?
2. The people who used pemmican?
3. Beaumont?
4. The Santee River?
5. A jinriksha?
6. The world's northernmost limit of coral?
7. Cheapside?
8. Magnolia Gardens?
9. Katmai?
10. The states which bound Vermont?

(Answers appear on this page.)

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

O, JOY! RAIN AT LAST! NOW I CAN CATCH A TUB OF SOFT WATER AND WASH MY HAIR!
CITY BEAUTY SHOPPE? WHEN MAY I HAVE AN APPOINTMENT FOR A SHAMPOO AND FINGER WAVE?
CAME THE RAIN!
No appointments or fancy dryers. Just soap, soft water and sunshine!
AND NOW
SHAMPOOS BY APPOINTMENT (AND YOU'D BETTER MAKE IT EARLY!)

Did You Ever Wonder

If "Uncle Sam" Profits by All the Paper Money That Is Destroyed?

A considerable sum of money in the form of paper currency is lost or destroyed every year. Some of it is destroyed by fire and flood. Unknown amounts are buried by persons who pass on without revealing the hiding places. Some paper money is lost at sea in shipwrecks. The question is, does Uncle Sam profit by such cases of currency loss?

If the lost paper is currency for which the United States Government is directly liable, the Government will eventually benefit thereby, according to word received from the Treasury Department at Washington.

In the case of currency carried as part of the gross public debt (such as United States notes, popularly called "greenbacks," less gold reserve; National Bank notes; etc), the public debt will be reduced by the amount known or estimated to have been destroyed. In the case of currency, backed dollar for dollar by gold or silver (such as gold and silver certificates) the amount known or estimated to have been lost will revert to the general fund of the Treasury.

The loss of Federal Reserve notes (which are obligations of the United States and also a lien on the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank) would eventually benefit either the issuing bank or the United States. Up to this time, however, it has not been determined which of the two would benefit.

Altogether, the Treasury has written off a total of some 14 million dollars' worth of its outstanding currency. The first portion of this amount was written

PHOENIX-LIKE, BURNED PAPER MONEY FLIES (EVENTUALLY) BACK TO THE PLACE OF ITS ORIGIN

off in 1872, when the Treasury estimated $1,032,000 to have been lost in the Chicago fire when the Sub-Treasury was burned. Eight years later, $8,375,000 in fractional currency was written off as lost or destroyed. And, in 1920, the amount of $4,842,000 was written off on the basis of estimates arrived at by the Government Actuary.

The switch to a reduced size of paper currency 10 years ago afforded a favorable opportunity for obtaining reliable estimates of the amount of large-size currency which never will be presented for redemption. The Treasury Department may later take steps to adjust the currency accounts in this connection.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

GOOD name in man or woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
—SHAKESPEARE, *"Othello"*

A Toast

Here's to the man who plans things—
Builds things—makes things;
Who prattles not of wonders of old,
Nor gloats over ancestral gold,
But takes off his coat and takes hold
And does things!
—Boston Transcript

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Giving

Waterbury, Conn.

A young civil engineer and his wife had saved up enough money to buy a Thanksgiving dinner. He left home one morning to inspect some road construction, taking along the sum of money.

As he was driving in his car he noticed an elderly woman walking. Stopping the car, he asked her if he might give her a ride, which she accepted. Questioning her, he found that she was walking to a town some distance away to spend Thanksgiving with her relatives.

Not being able to leave his work to drive her all the way there, he stopped the next bus and asked the driver if he would give the woman a free seat in his bus. The driver said that it was against the rules of his company. So the young engineer took from his pocket the money he had saved and paid the fare, telling her to keep the change for her return trip home.

Shortly after he arrived home, the telephone rang. A friend of the engineer's, the County Commissioner, was calling to tell him that he had a gift for him and his young wife—a turkey for their Thanksgiving dinner.

This was accepted with an abundance of gratitude, not only for this friend's kindness, but for the understanding that true giving does not impoverish. And this lesson has served as a guiding rule for many years since then.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Vichy.
2. The American Indians; it was lean venison cut in strips, dried, and pounded into a paste with berries, then formed into cakes. A similar preparation, high in nutriment, is now used by Arctic explorers.
3. A city in southeastern Texas.
4. It rises in Richland, South Carolina, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean; 143 miles long.
5. In the Orient, a small, two-wheeled oriental carriage drawn by one or two men.
6. Near North Rock on the Coral Reef, north of Bermuda.
7. The central east and west thoroughfare of the city of London.
8. The gardens, famous for their azaleas and camellias also, are located 12 miles from Charleston, South Carolina.
9. A volcano in Alaska; 7,500 feet, active within the last century.
10. New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Be Thankful It's No Better, Then!*

By LE PELLEY

OH ME OH MY... OH ME OH MY
FOOIE FOOIE GROAN
JUST BECAUSE IT'S RAINING TODAY IS NO REASON TO BE GROANING AROUND THE HOUSE! BE THANKFUL THE WEATHER'S NO WORSE!
THANKFUL?!
THAT'S WHAT I'm GROANING ABOUT! I WANTED IT TO SNOW!!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Straightened Out and Everybody Happy*

By RODGERS

Thank Goodness, the monkey business is all over!
And the Zoo monkey seemed as glad to be back as Nick was to be with his master again!
"After this," Tony said to Nick, "keep your clothes where they belong and you won't get into so much trouble!"
And judging from the way he held on to them he got the idea all right!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hide and Seek*

By THE HAGERS

?!?!
MY ROBE I PUT AWAY LAST SPRING, I'M LOOKING FOR THROUGH EVERYTHING.
ON SHELVES, IN SUITCASES—THE QUEST LEADS ME THROUGH ATTIC TRUNKS AND CHEST.
BEDTIME. I'LL TAKE JUST ONE MORE LOOK. WHAT'S THAT BEFORE ME ON A HOOK?
THIS OPPORTUNITY YOU'LL TAKE TO SMILE AND SAY, "JUST LIKE A DRAKE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING

Editorials

"In the Army Now"

The boys are marching. From hamlet and village, from city and town, the cream of American youth is going to camp. The United States has drafted 800,000 men. November 18 marks the beginning of army life for the first lot of draftees. They are "in the army now." Better housed, better treated than soldiers ever were, they are after all soldiers for a year.

Their ordinary way of life must be given up. Many will have smaller incomes. Many will sacrifice comforts and pleasures. They are coming under an iron discipline. They are being shaped and fashioned as an instrument to serve a great national purpose—the defense of American freedom.

This is the first time America has ever demanded such a sacrifice in peacetime. The country is agreed that it is a necessary sacrifice. And we know that the boys who are going to camp go almost happily for the most part and that a year of training and discipline will be a boon for many. Yet that should not prevent us who stay from asking ourselves some questions:

How ready are we to do our part? What commensurate sacrifices are we volunteering for? And if we aren't volunteering, do we understand to what extent we are drafted? Do we realize that America as a whole has been drafted by the world situation to play a part which no one really foresaw? Do we see that everyone must to some extent give up comforts and pleasures if the national purpose is to be served? Do we understand that by disciplining ourselves to the task of speeding production to arm America and aid Britain we may save the boys who go now to camp from having to make a greater sacrifice?

Outguessing the Raiders

The raiding of convoys is a grim guessing game for everybody. But it is not so one-sided as the recent attack on a group of British merchant ships seems to suggest.

On November 1, 1939, the German pocket battleship Graf Spee sank a merchantman in the Indian Ocean. A month later she sank another in the South Atlantic. Panicky people said, "See, she has the British guessing." Thirteen days later the Graf Spee stalked a French merchantman outside the Plate. Suddenly three British cruisers pounced and the game was up.

The British guessed: 1. That a raider will not remain in an area where she has been recognized. 2. That she will strike again in some distant place to confuse searchers. 3. That she will eventually show up where merchant ships are plentiful—off Halifax where fat convoys of munitions and planes head for Britain, or off the Plate where ships loaded with South American grain and meat fan out toward England. The Graf Spee's end showed that the British are good guessers.

The raider which sank the Jervis Bay bound from Canada may be sneaking home through the protective veil of sub-arctic storm and darkness in a furtive sweep past Iceland. She may first strike somewhere else. She may have been counting on supplies from the German ships that attempted to slip out of Tampico on Saturday. Meanwhile her fuel and stores may be running out, there is the blockade to face, enemy searchers to elude. It is believed Britain's five newest thirty-knot battleships of the King George V class already are in service. They would make a formidable search party to back up British guesses.

Commerce raiders are a serious threat to an enemy's lines of sea communications. But there has been nothing in their occasional sorties thus far to indicate that they will be a decisive factor in the war at sea. It cost the Germans some $18,000,000 to build the Graf Spee, more than the total value of the ships and cargoes she sank before she herself was destroyed. Sea raiders inflict an intangible loss by compelling the enemy to use many ships and much time in search, and by causing panic and confusion among civilian populations. But it is a question whether all this will count as more than nuisance value in the final outcome of the war.

Add refugee stories: One lad who just arrived in the United States was asked how he liked American newspapers. He said: "I just can't say; they give you both sides of a question, and you don't know which to believe." This recalls Will Rogers' famous observation: "There are three sides to every question—yours, mine, and the right side."

Don't Halt Production!

The necessity of supplying aircraft and munitions to the American defense forces and to Great Britain places upon industry in the United States today an urgency which can hardly be exaggerated. Nothing should be permitted to slow the output. The watchword should be, "Production—production—production."

With nightly bombings by an aggressor going on over Britain which might be reduced in their severity by the presence of more fighter planes for resistance, the closing even momentarily of the fourth largest aircraft plant on America's West Coast due to an industrial dispute takes on an actually tragic aspect. The employees of the Vultee factory may be right in asking higher wages or the management may be right in refusing more than a small increase, but work and production ought to go on while the rights of the matter are being determined.

This perhaps is easier said than done, but the doing is not impossible; and conciliation and arbitration must be developed to a high point not only in this but in numbers of labor controversies if the United States is to achieve the production it ought to attain in this world struggle.

Several times in these columns means have been discussed of ironing out wage and hour disputes without loss of time from employment. Any such plan contemplates at the outset willingness of both employers and employees to submit differences to negotiation or arbitration. Once this is done it can fairly readily be stipulated that the margin between the wage granted and the wage asked shall go into a fund to be impounded until there is a settlement and then accordingly distributed. This method has worked in numbers of arbitrations in America and is rather widespread in Great Britain.

The demand for arbitration necessarily presupposes the existence of arbitrators sufficiently fair that they will not authorize the exploitation of labor for disproportionately high profits on one hand nor on the other the exaction of such high wages as will remove any return on investment and ultimately destroy the jobs of the men concerned. Certainly there are men available—either negotiators or arbitrators—who can draw a fair line between these extremes.

This leaves to one side a type of strike once most common in the American labor field, the strike for union recognition. The occasion for this type of strike has been largely if not entirely removed by the existence of the National Labor Relations Board, and now the appointment of Dr. Harry A. Millis of Chicago to this board succeeding Chairman J. Warren Madden seems to assure a more satisfactory functioning of that authority. The object of this agency, as the Supreme Court said in a recent opinion, is remedial rather than punitive in its dealing with employer-employee relations.

The men of the Crucible Steel Company at Midland, Pennsylvania, who under the urging of national union officials voted by a narrow margin to return to work after the calling of a strike undoubtedly took into consideration the importance of the armament contracts on which they were working. In these times patience on the part of workers should find tangible appreciation, and employers should not be victimized by baseless agitation. Utmost production is in the interest of the safety of all.

Another Barrier Lowered

Members of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court applied sound constitutional law in accord with the aims and intent of the Founding Fathers when they held invalid a statute requiring out-of-State manufacturers of bedding and upholstered furniture to pay a special license to do business. The Court held that it was discriminatory and placed an unreasonable burden on interstate commerce.

These discriminatory licenses to which various States have resorted, either in a search for additional revenue or under pressure from business interests at home, are of a piece with the oleomargarine taxes adopted by dairy States and with many of the assessments against interstate trucking concerns. They are the interstate barriers—the tariffs—which it was the intent of the framers of the Constitution of the United States to prevent. They are the artificial barriers between neighbors which, indeed, are very largely at the bottom of Europe's troubles. Authority does well to discourage them.

Why It Still Waves

Sing, Say, or Sixpence Pay

On a Scottish Island

"It fair fashes me that so many folk ken about the surprise," grumbled Miss Alice, and Annie asked in some concern, "What surprise?"

"It was while you were off on your visit that we thought on't," put in Miss Cathy. "Some of us got together the money for his fare, both ways, and sent it to Rory's father, with an invitation to the party."

"Golden weddings may not be o uncommon themselves," went on Miss Alice, "but the groom's father present—that'll be worth the telling."

Annie said, "Oh, you mean *that* surprise?" in so relieved a tone that her aunts, the three delightful sisters who ran the School for Young Ladies, eyed her shrewdly. "M'm, so she kens of another one." Then with zest, "Tell us, Annie." But the girl laughed roguishly. "Not me. This one is to *be* a surprise."

They demanded indignantly if they were ever the "ones to be blethering," but there was no time for protestations. Willy MacKim drew rein at the gate, with his ancient landau, and they all bustled out, to be driven around the Scottish island bay to the Town Hall. Here was to be held a *ceilidh* planned in celebration of the fiftieth wedding anniversary of Rory MacNab, the village cobbler, and his wife, Jean. Their children and grand-children (who lived on neighboring isles) would be there—all except Jamie, the youngest son. Two years before he had gone to America.

* * *

Inside the quaint old building was the pleasant hum of conversation, and a festive touch was added by white-spread tables. Nothing was to be served, however, until the evening steamer had tied up. "No, indeed," said Mrs. MacNab, with innocent pride, "we couldna start without the laddie." The "laddie" was captain of the boat, but he was also her son. Those who had walked down to the pier to escort back the "surprise guest" now re-entered, and someone exclaimed, "See who's here." The blue and gold of Captain MacNab's uniform was plainly visible, but with him was a sturdy figure in Harris tweed. Jean gasped, "Rory, did ye ever? It's your faither!"

They all knew of Rory's regret when the elder Rory went to live with his unmarried daughter in Stornoway and they understood his reaction now. He gave one quick swallow, said with extreme casualness, "Aye, so it is," and then marched forward solemnly to shake hands.

Delicacies were brought in (preparations had been under way for days), talk and laughter became general. Afterwards, everything was cleared away and the captain, as chairman, called on this one and that, to "Sing, say, or sixpence pay." Ballads and recitations followed, even a tune on the pipes. Those who had no talent for entertaining, were required, when their names were spoken, to cross over to the collection plate, merry applause accompanying each step, and drop in a coin as forfeit. This money would be presented, with the compliments of the assembly, to the bridal couple.

* * *

As the evening progressed rumors began to be circulated that another surprise was expected—certain lovable ladies had not been able to resist giving out hints. Mrs. MacNab was somewhat flustered when she heard of it. She said timidly to her husband, "Can ye think what it might be, Rory?" He replied simply and with deep satisfaction, "That I canna, lass. Seems we hae everything already just aboot." Annie overhearing, knew what that "just aboot" meant. She said to them gently, "We only lack Jamie's song." Jamie's mother nodded, her eyes slightly misted and Rory said with a rather husky laugh, "The randy would hae us all singing."

Soon after that Annie was requested to give her contribution. She went to the graphophone, a record in her hand, put it in place and then turned with a smile to the puzzled onlookers. "This is the other surprise," she explained. "An American friend told me about having voices reproduced. I arranged with the firm and with Jamie MacNab and—but listen."

She set the machine going, and then, incredibly, Jamie MacNab—despite his bodily presence in America—was unmistakably speaking: "Lang may your lum reek, everybody there. Fine we'd like to be amang ye this night." After some more remarks, Jamie's wife said a few words, then his children. Then Jamie spoke again. "And now here's the favorite of the auld folk at hame. Mind, I'm depending on ye, mither and faither, for the chorus." Next instant, the music of "Duncan Gray" was rolling into the room.

Rory and Jean MacNab were too amazed to do anything but just stare in silence. Towards the end of the second verse, however, Rory senior cried to them, impatiently, "Hae ye nae manners? Gie the laddie support."

This caused a roar of happy laughter and next moment everyone was shouting the chorus of the rollicking old song.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

"Total Aid" for Britain

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Washington is moving immediately to implement the election. The American people authorized, and the Administration is acting to provide, increasing aid to Great Britain.

The timidity and excessive caution which marked the Administration's earlier attitude toward aiding Britain as America's first line of defense have been wiped out by the Presidential campaign and by every evidence of public opinion. The mandate of the electorate was so clear-cut and so unified that it found expression in the fact that both candidates were equally emphatic in calling for additional assistance to the British cause. This cause the overwhelming majority of Americans find inseparable from America's cause—the cause of law and freedom in this world today.

It is safe to say that at least 90 per cent of the American people want to see the United States do more—do more things and do them faster—to help Britain. This is a national unity which requires no "pep talks" to bring it into being. This is national unity on the most vital issue before the country today.

* * *

It was none too soon to have timidity and delay wiped from the slate of Government policy, for as the war enters its second winter it is going to pose harder and more urgent questions for the United States and the answers to all of them will inevitably come back to this:

What would it mean to the United States to have Britain win this war?

What would it mean to the United States to have the Axis conception of human existence destroy half of the English-speaking world and stand ready to dominate the rest?

There is now no doubt at all where the American people stand; there is no doubt at all that the American people vividly realize what British defeat means, or better still, what British victory means.

But this unity has still to be implemented more courageously than anything done so far. President Roosevelt's first act after the election was to accelerate the Government's program of aid to Britain. He announced that half of the Nation's total production of war materials would henceforth be available to the British Empire and the Priorities Board of the National Defense Commission approved the British application for 12,000 airplanes in addition to the 14,300 already contracted.

* * *

This is a beginning—a useful beginning, but not more than that—of America's determination to make her power felt. Other problems are in the making and the President and Congress will be called on to decide them very soon. They will decide them the way the American people want them decided.

These problems need to be seen in advance and to be appraised in advance. The underlying fact is that Great Britain is fighting a "total war" and if the United State that war settled in the Old World in the New, it realizes that it must com near to giving "total aid."

The speed, the scope, and the met that "total aid" constitute the questio which the latest phase of the war co the Government, and they will be forefront of the news in the early we the new Congress.

Planes, ships, finance—these are t struments of "total aid." Britain's ne planes is known to all. America is not all she can. Only as the Government industry to produce faster can more be d And when, as last week, Britain is fo to convoy thirty-eight ships with one adequately armed merchantman, her of more cruisers or assistance in convo becomes grimly apparent.

And what of finances? The proble credit is not yet acute but it will have faced before long. Will America wit the sinews of war to Britain when her d reserves become low? There is no reas believe that America will do any such t but if the United States is to aid B at the point where she most needs ai strengthening the convoys—and is goi face the issue of credits, then new leg tion will be necessary. A change in Neutrality Act would be necessary in o to allow American ships to enter the Atla trading zone this winter, and repeal of Johnson Act must precede extension British credit. There is, indeed, consider support for an outright gift of war sup to Britain as the most straightfor method of expressing America's stake i outcome of the war. War debts are bad and no American believes his countr aiding Britain for the fun of it.

* * *

It is only frank to say that all of t acts involve a risk of war. Even this pros must be calmly and candidly faced. A again, the truth is that if the United Sta wants this war settled in the Old Wo instead of the New, if it wants to avoi harsher prospect, then it must be wil to accept the risk of making its aid Britain radical, bold, generous and cou geous.

It will soon be clear that Britain ne "total aid" to fight a "total war."

Mirror of World Opinio

Why Limit Ability?

Every attempt, by whatever authority, fix a maximum of productive labor by given worker in a given time is an unju restriction upon his freedom and a limitatio of his right to make the most of himself i order that he may rise in the scale of th social and economic order in which he lives —PRESIDENT NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER in a address at Columbia University.

Britain Under Bombs: Fighting "a World-Wide War of Ideas"

The Christian Science Monitor has received a large number of letters from England, both directly and from the writers' friends in America, describing daily experiences under aerial bombardment. From these the editors have culled material which seems to supplement the news-column reports.

LONDON

There is no question about it, the English people are standing up to this thing wonderfully and I am sure you would agree if you were here. . . . Even the charwoman who comes to clean the offices next door had on her head the most chic arrangement composed of black velvet and feathers which she lifted off her head to show to me. Underneath was a tin hat exactly like the soldiers wear when on active service, and she said to me, "Do you want to see the latest thing in 'ats? Who's afraid of that chap 'Itler, let 'im come, I says, I'll larn him.' True Cockney, but you cannot beat them for pluck the world over.

SILVER

WARLINGHAM, SURREY

One sees more and more clearly that this war is not between nations or groups of nations. It is a world-wide war of ideas—and in every country those who are on the side of . . . justice, freedom, and good will are banded together to frustrate and overthrow the futile efforts of evil to plunge the world into "chaos and old night." The whole thing is too big—too far-reaching to be personal or even national. One feels a great blush of compassion towards those who allow themselves to be governed by human will, by evil purposes and lies. One need not wish to add to their burden. . . .

Everyone in Britain knows that we are facing this trial because we are the only people capable of doing it and not flinching. I think we are glad to do it. We are glad that this war found us unprepared and unarmed. Is that not proof of our innocence? And how thankful I feel that we did not understand—and do not, and I suspect we never shall understand—the subtleties of propaganda! The truth about things is enough. Other nations may have to wait for our news, but when they get it, it will be true. . . .

Everybody is cheerful, helpful, and certain of victory, because the cause is right and therefore God's. Everyone in Britain knows this—in his or her own way—and it is the root and branch of our strength. . . .

I am so thankful that there is no public demand here for reprisals on the German civilians. We could not see our young heroes turned into brutes. Honor is everything—revenge is nothing.

FLORENCE L. DALEY

STANMORE, MIDDLESEX

Tonight I had an evening's leave and went to our local picture house. At 8:20, as usual, there came the notice on the screen, "The evening raid has started. Patrons may take shelter or remain if they please.' Not a person moved, there was no hum of conversation and in approximately five seconds the notice was off the screen.

After the cinema, which closes now at 9 o'clock, I went round the corner to a cheap little eating house, one which as airmen we can afford. It was on the ground floor. There I found five of our own men and about fifteen workmen and two bus drivers. Not a soul was taking any notice, yet outside the dark night was rent with flashes of exploding shells and the roar of guns on Primrose Hill, Hampstead Heath, and from wagons on the near-by railway, with a background of continuous reverberations of guns in the distance firing at other enemy aircraft. In the brief intervals of silence the hum of the German aircraft at about 20,000 feet could be heard.

In that little cafe after the cinema, the war was just ignored and the conversation did not concern the war in the least. . . .

At the moment it is all a question of sticking it, for the day is coming when we will make a move and here service men and civilians are just bursting for the opportunity to do something. . . .

One night last week the barrage only started at about 2 a. m. and the unusual silence was so uncanny that people grumbled they were not able to sleep. . . .

It is truly amazing how one can get used to death almost at one's elbow so to speak. After all from among say 8,000,000 there are a few hundred fatalities; it is a mighty long gamble and now we have accepted the gamble. Why worry?

From what I read in the papers I should say that the U. S. A. is more frightened of this war than we who are in it. We know what the outcome will be, whatever the price we may have to pay for success. The consensus of opinion here is that the U. S. A. cannot affect in any way the result of thi war, but by assisting she can very materiall shorten it and shorten this senseless toll o civilian lives and property. . . .

It is dreadful to see in the suburbs a ro of what were once the cherished homes o numerous families with their tidy little gardens, the rooms that held associations, furniture that had been collected and saved for, all just blown into heaps of rubble—probably a lifetime of struggle for some people to make such homes and in a moment turned into rubbish. . . .

This bombing of London, not strategi positions, but just wanton destruction o lives and property, sowing bombs on Londo through thick banks of clouds onto a Lon don they cannot see, is sheer brutality an nothing more. And the reaction is just th opposite of which they, I believe, expect. W can fight without bitterness and hatred, b now they have aroused something that w take long years to wipe out, which, know German people as I do, I do deplore. T German as I know him is a lovable soul. H family is—or was before the Nazi regim his greatest care, but he must be mora weak or perhaps in some respects entir unthinking to allow himself to be so mis that he can start out to possess the lives others and to cause such terrible destructi —apparent wanton destruction.

JOHN

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